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The Game of Pall Mall.

By HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

Tis strange that the history of a game so largely played at one time as pall mall should have been almost entirely overlooked. Pall mall (Italian, *palamaglio*; French, *palemaille*) was popular from the end of the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and then went out of fashion. At one time there were few large towns without a mall or prepared ground where the game could be played, and in London there is still the Mall in St. James's Park, and the famous street which was built on the site of a still older mall—viz., Pall Mall. There is reason to believe that the game was introduced into England from Scotland on the accession of King James VI. to the English throne, because the king names it in his *Basilicon Dōron* among other exercises as suited for his son Henry, who was afterwards Prince of Wales; and about the same time Sir R. Dallington, in his *Method of Travel* (1598), expresses surprise that the sport was not then introduced into England.

The game was played in long shaded alleys and on dry gravel walks. The mall in St. James's Park was nearly half a mile in length, and was kept with the greatest care. Pepys relates how he went to talk with the keeper of the mall, and how he learned the manner of mixing the earth for the floor, over which powdered cockle shells were strewn. All this required such attention that a special person was employed for the purpose, who was called the cockle-strewer. In dry weather the surface was apt to turn to dust, and consequently to impede the flight of the ball, so that the cockle-strewer's office was by no means a sinecure. Richard Blome, writing in 1673, asserts that this mall was "said

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to be the best in Christendom," but Evelyn claims the pre-eminence for that at Tours, with its seven rows of tall elms, as "the noblest in Europe for length and shade." Pall mall is praised by Sir R. Dallington "because it is a gentlemanlike sport, not violent, and yeelds good occasion and opportunity of discourse as they walke from the one marke to the other;" and Joseph Lauthier, who wrote a treatise on the subject entitled *Le Jeu de Mail*, Paris, 1717, uses the same form of commendation when he writes:—

It is certain that of all the athletic games that of mail is the most agreeable, the least troublesome, and the best for the health. It is not at all violent; indeed one may at the same time play, talk, and walk about in good company. We get more exercise from it than in an ordinary walk; the exertion that we make in driving a ball from space to space has a marvellous effect on the transpiration of the humours, and there are no rheumatics or other similar illnesses that we may not prevent or cure by this game, taking it in moderation, when the weather is fine and there are conveniences for it.

And again in another part of his treatise he adds:—

This game has been always regarded as one of the most innocent and most agreeable amusements of life, since the player unites in it strength with address, and derives from it a more robust health than from any other exercise of the body, and may engage in it, without toil, from childhood to the most advanced age.

For a knowledge of this very rare work we are indebted to Dr. Prior, who quotes largely from it in his researchful and excellent little book entitled *Notes on Croquet and some Ancient Bat and Ball Games related to it.** Lauthier's *Le Jeu de Mail* is not in the British Museum library, and is not registered in the ordinary Bibliographical Dictionaries. The description and the illustrative plates given by the author are great helps to the proper understanding of the game. The late Mr. Albert Way's essay upon Pall Mall in the eleventh volume of the *Archaeological Journal* is of considerable interest, but we think that the facts hardly bear Dr. Prior out when he says that it "leaves little to be added, and nothing to be contradicted," for Mr. Way gives us little or no idea how the game was played, and, moreover, thinks it possible that an illustration in Knight's *London* and in the

* London : Williams & Norgate. 1872. Dr. Prior has kindly allowed his illustrations from Lauthier to be copied for this Article.

Pictorial History of England (taken from Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster* and Carter's *Westminster*), representing four men holding hockey sticks, one of whom is in the act of striking a ball through a ring at the top of a high pole, could represent this game. We do not know what it was meant to represent, but assuredly not pall mall.

The chief requisites for the game were mallets, balls, two arches, or hoops, one at each end of the mall, and a wooden border marked so as to show the position of the balls when played. The mallets were of different size and form to suit the various players, and Lauthier directs that the weight and height of the mallet should be in proportion to the strength and stature of the player.

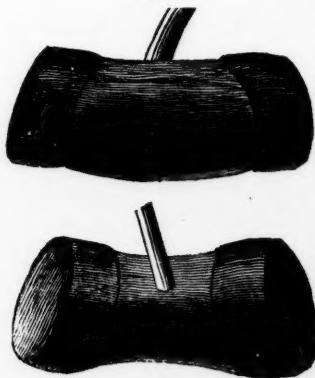
If it is too long or too heavy, it catches the earth ; if it is too short or too light, it does not give sufficient force, and we are apt to take the ball at the top; or, so to say, by the hair of the head. . . . As to the handles of the mallet, in Provence and in Languedoc, they do not keep any that are at all longer than from the waistband downwards, because one is better master of such, and more sure, and less incommoded in playing one's ball from where it lies without removing it. But as at Court and in Paris we may put out our ball to get a fair stroke at it, except when we are shooting at the "Pass," it has been found that a length of handle measured up to the armpit is the most exact that we can take for making the longer strokes. Those that go beyond this are over-long, and the player will have some trouble to accommodate himself to them, and without a great deal of practice will only make long strokes at hap-hazard. We must, therefore, advise those who wish to play at mall to commence with one that does not come up higher than the waistband.

A few years ago several mallets were found in Mr. Vulliamy's house in Pall Mall, and a pair, with one of the balls, was presented to the British Museum. Mr. Way describes the mallet as measuring "in length, including the mallet-head, three feet ten inches, the handle being wound round with soft white leather for a space of about fourteen inches. The head measures about six and a half inches, by about two and a half inches, its form irregularly oval and slightly curved, the flat ends also being cut obliquely, and strongly hooped with iron" (fig. 1).

"No two examples," he adds, "are precisely similar." The character of the balls appears to have been the cause of even more solicitude than that of the mallet. They were of various sizes and weights, and each size had

its distinct name. In damp weather when the soil was heavy a lighter ball was required than when the soil was sandy. A gauge was used to ascertain its weight, and the weight

FIG. I.



of the mallet was adjusted to that of the ball. The specimen of the latter in the room of British antiquities in the British Museum measures two and a half inches in diameter. Lauthier gives some very curious information about the balls, and writes :—

It is a pure accident of nature that forms them and so to say kneads them ; but it is the tact of the clever player who finishes them by playing them well, to recognize such as are suitable to his purpose. These balls are made from the roots of box. The best come from warm countries, and are found in the rents and small hollows of rocks, where they form knots. They are cut and allowed to dry for a certain time, and after that are turned in a lathe and beaten to a proper surface. At first they are only played with light strokes of the mallet on a gravelly soil ; afterwards with harder : and they are always to be rubbed with pellitory before they are put away after being used. At last by dint of blows from the mallet and rolling them about, they become hard. We notice those that go best, that is to say, which do not jump or turn from their track, or to use the language of mall, which do not take the wind. These we must gauge when so finished, and store them in a bag with dirty linen, which is the best place, being neither dry nor damp, to keep them sound.

One ball obtained a great renown and passed through the hands of several celebrated players : this was named *La Bernarde*.

A ball merchant of Provence brought a large bag of them to Aix. The players, who were in great number in this town, bought them all at thirty sous a piece, except one only, which not being so pretty as the others was rejected. A good player, named Ber-

nard, came the last, and bought this waste ball, for which he would give but fifteen sous. It weighed seven ounces and two drams, and was of ugly wood, the half of it reddish. He played it a long time, finished it, and it became so excellent that when he had a long stroke to make it never failed him at his need and led infallibly to his winning the match. It was called *La Bernard*. The president of Lamanon,

same size, and his stroke was so equal that the five others lay nearly all together, with only a foot or two of difference. But the *Bernard* was always found fifty paces farther off than any of them; which led him to say in joke one day that with the *Bernard* he would play at long-shots with the devil.

The arch or pass was about two feet

FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



who has had it since, has refused a hundred pistoles for it several times. Louis Brun, one of the greatest mall-players that have ever been in Provence, who on a smooth ground, without wind or slope, used to drive a ball as many as 405 paces, wished to make trial of the *Bernard*. He played it several times with five other balls of the same weight and the

high and two inches wide. The one at the west end of the Mall in St. James's Park remained in its place for many years, and was not cleared away until the beginning of the reign of George III. In playing the game the mallet was raised above the

head and brought down with great force so as to strike the ball to a great distance (fig. 2). The poet Waller describes Charles II.'s stroke in the following lines :—

Here a well-polished mall gives us joy,
To see our prince his matchless force employ.
No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall ;
And such a fury from his arm has got,
As from a smoking culverin 'twere shot.

Considerable skill and practice were required in the player, who while attempting to make the ball skate along the ground with speed had to be careful that he did not strike it in such a manner as to raise it from the ground. This is shown by what Charles Cotton writes :—

But playing with the boy at mall
(I rue the time and ever shall),
I struck the ball, I know not how,
(For that is not the play, you know,),
A pretty height into the air.

Lauthier lays great stress upon the proper position and attitude of the player, and gives several directions to be observed by him, at the same time animadverting severely upon the bad form of some players.

We may add, on the ground of decorum, that nobody likes to see people of quality playing in public without waistcoat or jacket, or without a wig. We may be lightly and comfortably clothed, but not wear those checkered waistcoats of two different stuffs; we may have small wigs, either flowing or knotted, and a hat which always looks becoming, and is much more gentlemanly before company than wearing caps, however well-shaped and magnificent they may be. We must not forget that we always ought to play with gloves on, which, besides looking better, enable us to hold the mallet firmer when we deliver the stroke, and at the same time saves the hands from getting galled (fig. 3).

Lauthier describes four ways of playing at mall, viz.:—(1) The *rouet*, or pool game; (2) *en partie*, a match game; (3) *à grands coups*, at long shots; and (4) *chicane*, or hockey. And moreover, he proposes a new game to be played like billiards.

The cause that has led the once favourite game of pall mall to be neglected is not far to seek; and we think it may be found in the fact, that a prepared ground of great length was required, such as could not well be obtained in private, and change of habits

made players object to the publicity of a place where they might be crowded by the populace. A very different history is that of golf, and two causes seem to have been at work to retain this game in public favour :—(1) It is a national game; (2) it does not require a prepared ground. Golf was a favourite game at the same time that pall mall was most popular, and it still retains its hold upon the Scotch. It was played by Henry, Prince of Wales, Charles I., and James II.; and the following anecdote of Prince Henry is quoted by Strutt from an Harleian MS. :—

At another time playing at goff, a play not unlike *palemaile*, whilst his schoolmaster stood talking with another, and marked not his highness warning him to stand farther off, the Prince, thinking he had gone aside, lifted up his goff-club to strike the ball; mean tyme one standing by said to him, " Beware that you hit not master Newton," wherewith he, drawing back his hand, said, " Had I done so I had but paid my debts."

Here golf is said to resemble pall mall, and although neither mallets nor arches are used, yet there are points of likeness. Extensive space is required in both games, and golf is played on those sandy grounds covered with short grass known in Scotland as "links." The long stroke is the same in both: the players at golf attempt to place the balls in certain small holes, and at pall mall to send them under an arch. Both games have been praised because they allow time and opportunity for talk, and are not exciting and exhausting. A set of clubs required for golf consists of five—viz., a play-club, a scraper, a spoon, an iron-headed club, and a short club called a *putter*. In pall mall a special club called *la lève*, or spoon-mace, was used when the ball was situated near the pass, and Cotgrave explains it as "a mallet hollowed like a salt-cellar at both ends, wherewith the bowle is raised and cast through the passe at pallmaille."

The whole subject of ball games is one of great interest, but it is of too much importance to be dealt with at the end of the present article; as, however, Lauthier mentions chicane or hockey, we will say a few words about this game in conclusion. The word *hockey* is derived from the French *hocquet*, a shepherd's crook, the diminutive of old

French *hoc*, a hook ; but the game apparently came from the East, and the name *chicane* is derived from the Persian *tchaugan*.* In illustration of this origin may be mentioned the story in the *Arabian Nights* of the King of Persia, who was cured of leprosy by a foreign physician. This doctor, by name Dooobán, made a goff-stick with a hollow handle, and selected certain drugs, which he introduced into it, and then presented it to the king, saying, "Take this goff-stick, and grasp it thus, and ride along the horse-course, and strike the ball with all thy force, until the palm of thy hand and thy whole body become moist with perspiration, when the medicine will penetrate into thy hand, and pervade thy whole body." Lane's illustration of this game of hockey on horseback, exactly agrees with Ducange's description in his notes to Joinville's *Life of St. Louis*. We cannot better end this article than by a short extract from Dr. Prior's *Notes on Croquet*, where the author points out the difference between that game and some other games of ball—

A certain general resemblance to those in which a ball is driven with a mallet is obvious, but we must not overlook this very essential difference between it and them ; that croquet is a game of positions, and

* Mr. Danby P. Fry kindly supplied me with the following note :—

Littré gives the true origin of the word. It is the Persian *tchaugan*, "raquette, et jeu de mail." Both the game and the name, having travelled from Persia into Greece, were brought by the Crusaders from Greece into France :—

Persian	tchaugan
Greek	tzukánion
French	chicane.

Ducange, in his Dictionary, says :—

TZTKA'NION, Ludus pilae in equis (de quo dissertationem instituimus ad Joinvillam).

TZTKANI'ZEIN, Pila in equis ludere.

TZTKANI'STH'PION, Locus in quo Pila ludebant in equis.

Zukanistrium (Latin form of the word).

That chicane, in the sense of "legal tricks and quibbles," is a secondary application of chicane, in the sense of "hockey on horseback," is extremely probable, if not absolutely certain. The suggested derivation from "chic" = small, does not account for the second syllable "ane."

Dr. Prior wrote to me in December, 1880, that he had been informed by Dr. Murray, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, that the Tibetan name for Polo is *chauan*.—H. B. W.

that it is chiefly by the action of ball on ball, as in billiards, that those of the respective parties are placed and displaced. In pall mall, hockey, and kindred games, there is no combination, no science of position possible. It is by the direct blow of the mallet that balls are propelled, and only accidentally by the contact of one of them with another. At the first introduction of croquet this, its distinguishing feature, was not so pronounced as it became upon its fuller development.



Rome.

ROADS AND AQUEDUCTS.—ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.



THE architects and engineers of the first century in Rome were probably equal to any that the world has ever seen. Their roads, their aqueducts, their bridges, are still among the wonders of the world. I have purposely said architects and engineers, because the same person was usually both, and this custom is still maintained in modern Rome ; they are all educated together at the excellent school in the Ripetta, supported by the Municipality and the Government. When in practice they act either as architects or engineers as wanted ; and they have shown as much skill in our own days as their predecessors, or as the over-zealous English architects and engineers ever do. In making the new *Via Nazionale* from the railway station on the high table-land on the east side of Rome to the *Piazza di Venezia* at the lower end of the Corso, on the low level of the Pontifical city, always liable to any great flood of the Tiber, wonderful skill has been shown. They have now made an easy carriage-road at a gentle incline, always trotting-ground, up or down. To do this the road had to be cut down to an enormous depth, in many parts quite fifty feet deep, but in this manner they have avoided the steep hill, to draw an omnibus up which extra horses were always wanted, and in coming down horses were daily falling, sometimes with serious consequences. In another instance, in levelling the great road that runs along the tops of the hills in the region that was called *Alta-Semità*, or the "high paths," in the time of the Empire, they had to cut off the top of the hill on which the great church and monastery of St. Maria Maggiore stands. Fortunately, the street by the side of it was wide. On the opposite side

of the street is a row of stone houses, substantially built, and when built three storeys high. All of these houses are now four storeys high, the additional storey not being built at the top but made at the bottom—each house having been propped up with timber whilst the new storey was built under it. This was a piece of architectural or engineering skill which would rather astonish Londoners.

In the first century there must have been a staff of architects and engineers in the public employ, and they formed great plans for the improvement of Rome, which were carried out gradually under different emperors, each of whom had the credit for the work done in his time, the real merit of which belonged to this "Board of Works," as it may be called. Their ideas enlarged rapidly in proportion as the extent of the Empire enlarged. In the time of Augustus they were comparatively modest; but for two or three centuries afterwards they went on enlarging. They thought no buildings could be too magnificent for the capital of the civilized world. It has been said of Augustus that he "found Rome of brick and left it of marble," but if this is literally true, it was because he put a very thin veneer of marble over the brick walls. But according to Dion Cassius this is a popular delusion. In the ruins of the Temple of Concord, which is of his time, we see the thin veneer of marble, not more than half an inch thick. In his time it is evident that marble was scarce and expensive; but before the end of the second century it became superabundant, because the African provinces paid their tribute in marble, as being their most valuable produce. So abundant was it, that a large quantity was left on the *Marmorata*, or landing-wharf, on the bank of the Tiber, and was buried in the mud of one of the great floods, where it remained until the time of Pius IX., who had a large number of blocks, of many tons weight, excavated and given to the churches to which additions were then being made. By the second century marble must have become tolerably common, for in the celebrated Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, built about A.D. 140, we have the monolithic columns of marble twenty feet high; at the same period we have mention of porphyry columns being used in private houses.

Augustus himself was either extremely modest, or affected to be so; he bought the house of a private citizen named Hortensius, and refused to leave it when urged to do so by the Senate, who wanted to build him a more magnificent palace; and we are told that he continued to sleep in the same bedroom for forty years; the Senate were obliged to be content to add State apartments to the house of Hortensius. Considerable remains, both of the house of Hortensius and of the State apartments added to it, were excavated in the time of Pius IX. by Signor Rosa, for Napoleon III., and left open, but not understood by Rosa, and called by other names. We do not find walls actually built of marble before the third century, but at that period we do find them. The arch of Janus as it now stands is of the third century, and is chiefly of marble. The Column of Trajan is faced with marble covered with sculpture, but the winding steps inside of it are of travertine, which is, however, reckoned as a kind of marble. The marble columns to the portico of the Pantheon are not of the time of Agrippa and Augustus, as is commonly supposed, but were added by Septimus Severus in the beginning of the third century as recorded by an inscription on the front of it. In the time of that emperor, marble was abundant and freely used for columns, but the mass of a wall of the Romans after the time of the Kings was almost invariably of rubble stone or concrete, for which no unskilled labour was wanted; this was faced either with *opus reticulatum* or with brick, upon which the slabs of marble were fixed. In the fourth century, layers of brick were also introduced at intervals in the concrete walls, to prevent them from splitting when the lime grouting of the rubble work cooled.

Modern engineers are apt to boast that no work of the ancients can compare with their railways; it is not quite certain that this boast is strictly correct; the roads, and bridges, and aqueducts, of the Romans, will by many be considered as greater works than the railways. What modern engineer or architect, or both combined, has brought the branch of a river from a rocky gorge in the hills forty miles off, where the water is generally clear and never fails, to

supply London with water as the architect engineers did to supply Rome? This water was conveyed in a stone pipe five feet high and two feet wide, by a gradual, gentle descent, sometimes on the top of a lofty bank by the side of the river Anio (from which the water was taken) when its course was sufficiently direct from east to west, but at intervals the line of the river had to wind considerably to the north or south round the base of a hill, in those cases the engineers pierced their pipe through the foot of the hill, sometimes for two or three miles, until it met the bed of the river again, then, when they had arrived at the foot of the hills on the level ground called the *Campus Romanus*, in which Rome stands, and through which the Tiber winds its course, they carried their stone pipe called a *specus* (because it was at first subterranean), upon a magnificent arcade five miles long, varying in height according to the level of the ground, gradually emerging from the hill on a level at first, and then arising sometimes gradually, sometimes suddenly, to a height of forty or fifty feet, where they had to cross the small streams that run across the country. And this arcade was either built of stone or faced with stone almost throughout. The *specus* of Claudius is carried on an arcade of cut stone; that of Nero, which is on the top of that of Claudius, is faced with the beautiful brickwork of his time, the finest brickwork that has ever been made. The celebrated aqueduct-bridge called the *Pont du Gard*, in the south of France, is a Roman work of the third or fourth century, with a carriage road by the side of it, as was usual in aqueduct-bridges.

When the English engineer-architects have supplied London with water as abundantly as Rome was supplied in the second and third centuries, and can show as fine brick-work as that of Nero, they may pretend to rival the engineer-architects of ancient Rome, but not before. The arcades and aqueducts that we have mentioned are perhaps the finest of all, but are by no means the only ones; there are others equally fine and nearly as perfect, but both were much damaged, first by the Goths when they besieged Rome, and still more by the ignorance of the architects and engineers of the sixteenth century, in the time of Sixtus V.,

the founders of modern Rome, and yet they thought themselves as much superior to the old Romans as the architects and engineers of Queen Victoria do now. That wonderfully energetic Pope, who did such marvels in his short reign of five years, ordered them to restore the celebrated *Aqua Marcia* to use, and to repair the arcade, of which only a few arches near Rome had been destroyed by the Goths, but they did not know which was the *Aqua Marcia*, the springs of which are near Subiaco, and nearly forty miles from Rome, instead of this they brought the very inferior water from springs about twelve miles from Rome that was first brought by Hadrian, but in consequence of a petrifying spring being one of those which were used in his time, the *specus* was quite choked up with stalactite in less than a century. It was restored to use by Aurelius Commodus, and was then called *Aurelia*; but although those very clever (!) engineers of the sixteenth century had mistaken the water, they still tried to use the *Marcian* arcade as the Pope had ordered, but when they reached it after two or three miles from the spring, they found they had mistaken the levels, and that their *specus*, or stone pipe, was some feet lower than the top of the arcade. The Pope insisted on their contract being fulfilled, and they actually pulled down that magnificent arcade for seven miles, to make use of the materials for rubble stone to build the new arcade which they erected on the line of the old one, which still brings the *Aqua Felice* into Rome. It was so called by order of the Pope, from his own Christian name, which was *Felice*, his surname being Piretti, but as Pope he took the name of Sixtus V.

Would the engineer-architects of modern Rome have made the same blunder? Those of the time of Pope *Felice* had just as good an opinion of themselves as our modern engineer-architects have, and were as highly thought of by their friends. They were the most celebrated engineers of their time, and it is difficult even now for the modern Romans to believe that such a great man as *Fontana* could have made such a blunder.

It has frequently been observed that our English architects of the time of Queen Victoria are a very conceited race, and al-

though they have done me the honour of making me an honorary member of their Institute, I fear there is a good deal of truth in this. I have always protested against the employment of a London architect to build an Anglican church in Rome. According to my ideas such a church should have been a standing protest against the errors of modern Rome, which only began in the sixth century. It is often said, with great truth, that Roman Catholicism consists of two parts : whatever is Catholic and not Roman is true, whatever is Roman and not Catholic is not true. I would have had the Anglicans erect such a building in Rome as the early Christians would have built in the time of Constantine, when the peace of the Church was first declared—that is, a **BASILICA**. The peace of the Church was proclaimed by Constantine as a matter of State policy. The Christians had become so numerous, and the wonderful success of the Christian legion in the Roman army had given them so much power and importance, that it was necessary to place them on an equality with the other subjects of the empire. Half of the population of Rome had then become Christian, and yet although peace and liberty were then given to them, we have no record of a single Christian church being built in Rome in the fourth century, nor any remains of one, which we must have had if one had been built. Why was this? Because they found it more convenient to make use at once of some of the numerous basilicas or great halls that there were in Rome ; these were admirably calculated for congregational worship, and could not have been more so if they had been built on purpose. At one end was the semicircular apse, or tribune, with its concha vault, with three tiers of seats ranged round it and a throne in the centre at the back ; this was separated off from the body of the building by a low screen of pierced marble, called *transenna* or *cancellus*, just within the screen was an altar, used for the administration of oaths when the hall was used as a law-court or magistrate's court ; for there was a basilica in every market-place, and magistrates appointed to keep order and settle trifling market disputes ; in such cases, what we should call the judge and jury, or magistrate and barristers, sat in the apse. There

was also a basilica attached to every imperial palace, and in that the emperor heard appeals and administered justice, seated on the throne with his chief officers of State seated round the tribune.

When the Christians took possession of a basilica, nothing was more easy than to put the bishop on the throne, and his canons on the seats of the apse or tribune, and he settled any ecclesiastical matters in dispute with the help of their advice.

There are considerable remains of the Basilica Jovis belonging to the great palace of Domitian on the Palatine Hill ; all the lower part is perfect ; the apse, the cancellus, the site of the altar is easily seen ; there is a very wide nave, with some of the mosaic pavement remaining. There are sufficient remains to show that this has been very lofty, although the roof is gone ; on each side is a narrow aisle of two storeys, that is, two arcades of equal height, one over the other ; over these enough remains at one end to indicate that there has been a row of clerestory windows to give light ; enough also remains at that end which is opposite to the tribune, to show that the roofing tiles have been carried upon a semicircular brick vault, which was probably the most economical covering over so wide a space, but as this would have been ugly in the interior, there was probably a flat ceiling of ornamental stucco at the springing of the vault, as in the church of S. Agnes outside the walls, which is of the sixth century, and is the earliest church of the basilica type that we have remaining. In the Basilica Jovis there are remains of a stone staircase with the entrance from the exterior, leading to the gallery or upper arcade at the end next the tribune. At the opposite end, which is flat, are remains of a handsome colonnade or arcade, called *porticus*. It is obvious that this word is the origin of our name porch, and that the *cancellus* was the origin of our name chancel. The great central space in which the faithful were assembled we call the nave, from *navis*, a ship. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries this idea of the nave, or *navis* was carried so far that the high pitched roof was considered as the keel, and the body of the church was the ship turned upside down. In many instances the walls are built two feet thicker at the

bottom than they are at the top, sloping outwards on the inside, because in a ship the widest part is just where the keel begins, and the deck is narrower, and this corresponded to the floor of the church. I have seen many instances of this arrangement being followed when there are no aisles, and I have known modern architects deceived by it and have fancied that the walls have been thrust out by the roof, as this sloping of the walls from the bottom to the top on the inside gives exactly that appearance. In the small church of Noke, about six miles from Oxford, which was being restored in 1880, the walls are built on this plan, and have so much that appearance that the architect condemned them as dangerous, and said they must be rebuilt. I happened to be acquainted with the vicar, and showed him that these walls are perfectly vertical on the outside, and have buttresses of the thirteenth century built up against them, the walls not having moved an inch since those buttresses were erected. Thirty or forty years since I remember the very pretty little Early English Church of Westwell, near Burford, being condemned by the architect as dangerous, and rebuilt, I believe, for no other reason than because the walls were purposely splayed in that manner when they were built in the thirteenth century, and that the exterior was perfectly vertical as at Noke. But the architect *saw at a glance* that the walls were pushed out by the roof, and did not see that it was necessary to look any farther, and was in a great hurry, as our great London architects always are. In some instances this idea of a ship was carried still farther, the floor being made in wavy lines to imitate the waves of the sea ; this is still the case in St. Mark's at Venice, unless the modern restorers, not understanding the idea, have made the floor flat, which may be the case. In the very remarkable church of St. Clement at Rome, good Father Mallooly, originally an Irish monk, had no idea that this wavy line could be intentional, and attributed it to the unequal settlement of the earth on which the pavement was laid. There is reason to believe that this was a delusion, but it was a fortunate one, for in undermining the floor of the twelfth century, he came to the original church of the eighth, the level of the church having been altered when it was partially rebuilt in the

twelfth after the roof and all the woodwork had been burnt by Robert Guiscard and his Normans at the end of the eleventh.

But this is a digression. What I wish to lay stress upon is, that the Christians in the fourth century would have built a basilica, and would have built it of brick, as all the other basilicas are, ornamenting it richly with stucco, according to the Roman fashion, or facing it with marble if they could afford it, or probably they would have used *scagliola*, which is a superior kind of stucco, and can hardly be distinguished from marble, and is about half the cost. In such a case a chaplain would naturally have employed a Roman architect and builder, telling him to copy exactly the ground plan of the Basilica Jovis, in which there could have been no mistake, and would have acted as his own clerk of the works. By this arrangement half the cost would have been saved, and a basilica would have been a much more appropriate Anglican church in Rome, than an imitation of a French Gothic church of the thirteenth century. When the American church in Rome was built four or five years ago, the American chaplain acted as his own clerk of the works, which he found very necessary for preventing fraud, although he employed a great London architect, and built his church in the French Gothic style, and brought the stone to build it with from France, from quarries near the River Rhone, as water carriage is always the cheapest. The cost of that church altogether was not less than £20,000. The English are not likely to raise half that sum. There are not more than one hundred English people resident in Rome, and most of them are poor, and the visitors for a week or two, or for two or three months, do not feel called upon to contribute largely to a church for their use. For this reason amongst others I have always wished to have a basilica only.

In making the railways by English engineers all over the Continent of Europe, an immense deal of money was thrown away by their ignorance, not indeed of their profession, but general ignorance on other subjects. They thought they had a right to treat the natives of other countries with supreme contempt. In Italy, where I happen to have seen most of this, the custom was

perhaps worse than in other places. It is a common saying that you cannot believe a word an Italian says ; this is going rather too far, although people who have been educated by the Jesuits are not generally truthful, but the English engineers generally did not understand a word of Italian, and when they were told anything, even by well-informed people, and in kindness, they treated it with contempt only, often to the loss of many thousand pounds of the money of their employers. For instance, in making the railway from Bologna to Florence, they made their survey towards the close of the dry season, and laid down their line of railway at the bottom of the wide bed of a river which was quite dry ; the contractors were obliged to carry out the orders of the engineers, although they must have seen the folly of it, and when the wet season came, the railway was entirely swept away for several miles. When bridges were built over the streams, no flood arches were provided at either end ; the consequences were what might have been expected, the traffic was suspended for half a year, and in all this part the railway was rebuilt on a much higher level ; the same thing occurred in numerous instances near the mouths of streams on the line that skirts the Mediterranean.

In bringing the railway into Rome, the English company insisted upon bringing it to a certain point, which they fancied most convenient, in spite of the remonstrances of well-informed Pontifical authorities. Permission was, indeed, refused for several years, and was only obtained at last by the pressure of the English Government. The Baron Visconti, especially, was most strenuous in his opposition ; he was perhaps one of the best informed antiquaries in Rome at that time, and he protested strongly against the folly of cutting through the great earthen rampart of Servius Tullius, which was fifty feet high and a hundred feet wide at the base, and was faced with a massive stone wall also fifty feet high, in which every stone was a ton weight ; outside of this was the great fosse, one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep. Notwithstanding these strong protests, the English engineers insisted upon carrying their railway, not merely straight through these obstacles, but in an oblique line, so that

they had to remove these obstacles for ten times the distance that they would have done if they had carried it straight through. It was in vain that Visconti pointed out to them that by keeping outside the line of this ancient fortification they would have arrived at a good road which had already passed through an aperture in the ancient fortifications ; they would not have had to carry the railway a yard farther, all they would have had to do was to make a slight deviation of the line at its terminus. The omnibus coming up the hill from the city would have had two minutes farther to go, and that would have been all ; but then these bumptious engineers would not have had it all their own way, which was the point they insisted on ; and they would not have had the pleasure of building their station in part of the great thermae of Diocletian, the largest in Rome, and so they could not have had the pleasure of laughing at Visconti and the antiquaries ; and for that pleasure they wasted at least £100,000 of the money of their employers, and put the municipality of Rome to an enormous expense besides, and all for nothing ; the more remonstrances were made, the more determined they were to have their own way—they considered that as a point of honour.

J. H. PARKER, C.B.



Lord Ronald in Italy.



O this day you may count upon finding a blind ballad-singer in every Italian city. It is not, perhaps, a great exaggeration to say that, had there been no blind folks in the world, there would have been few ballads. Who knows, indeed, but that Homer (in whose existence we are old-fashioned enough to believe) would not have earned his bread by bread-making instead of by enchanting the children and wise men of all after-ages, had he not been "one who followed a guide?" Every one remembers how it was the singing of a "blinde crowder, with no rougher voice than rude style," that moved the heroic heart of Sidney more than the blare of trumpets.

Every one may not know that in the east of Europe and in Armenia, "blinde crowders" still wander from village to village, carrying, wheresoever they go, the songs of a former day and the news of the latest hour; acting, after a fashion, as professors of history and "special correspondents," and keeping alive the sentiment of nationality under circumstances in which, except for their agency, it must almost without a doubt have expired.

But just now our business is not with them. We have to present to the readers of THE ANTIQUARY a certain *Camillo, detto il Bianchino, cieco fiorentino*, who sang ballads at Verona in the year 1629, and who had printed for the greater diffusion of his fame a sort of rhymed advertisement containing the first few lines of some twenty songs that belonged to his repertory. Last but one of these samples stands the following :—

Dov' andastú jersera,
Figlioul mio ricco, savig e gentil ;
Dov' andastú jersera ?

"When I come to look at it," adds Camillo, "this is too long; it ought to have been the first to be sung"—alluding, of course, to the song, not to the sample.

Later in the same century, the ballad mentioned above had the honour of being cited before a more polite audience than that which was probably in the habit of listening to the blind Florentine. On the 24th of September, 1656, Canon Lorenzo Panciatichi reminded his fellow-academicians of the Crusca of what he called "a fine observation" that had been made regarding the song :—

Dov' andastú a cena figlioul mio
Ricco, savig, e gentile ?

The observation (continued the Canon) turned on the answer the son makes to the mother when she asks him what his sweetheart gave him for supper. "She gave me," says the son, "*un' anguilla arrosto cotta nel pentolín dell' olio.*" The idea of a roasted eel cooked in an oil pipkin offended the academical sense of the fitness of things; it had therefore been proposed to say instead that the eel was hashed :—

Madonna Madre,
Il cuore stá male,
Per un anguilla in guazzetto.

Had we nothing to guide us beyond these fragments, there could be no question but

that in this Italian ballad we might safely recognize one of the most spirited pieces in the whole range of our own popular literature—the song of Lord Ronald, otherwise Rowlande, or Randal, or "Billy, my son":—

"O where hae ye been, Lord Ronald, my son ?
O where hae ye been, my handsome young man ?"
"I hae been to the wood ; mother, make my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain would lie down."

"Where gat ye your dinner, Lord Ronald, my son ?
Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man ?"
"I dined wi' my love ; mother, make my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain would lie down."

"What gat ye to dinner, Lord Ronald, my son ?
What gat ye to dinner, my handsome young man ?"
"I gat eels boil'd in broo ; mother, make my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain would lie down."

"And where are your bloodhounds, Lord Ronald, my son ?
And where are your bloodhounds, my handsome young man ?"
"O they swell'd and they died ; mother, make my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain would lie down."

"O I fear ye are poison'd, Lord Ronald, my son !
O I fear ye are poison'd, my handsome young man !"
"O yes, I am poison'd ! mother, make my bed soon,
For I'm sick at the heart, and I fain would lie down."

This version, which we quote from Mr. Allingham's *Ballad Book* (Macmillan & Co., 1864), ends here; so does that given by Sir Walter Scott in the *Border Minstrelsy*. There is, however, another version which goes on :—

"What will ye leave to your father, Lord Ronald, my son ?
What will ye leave to your father, my handsome young man ?"
"Bath my houses and land ; mither, mak' my bed sun,
For I'm sick at the heart, and I fain wad lie doun."

"What will ye leave to your brither, Lord Ronald, my son ?
What will ye leave to your brither, my handsome young man ?"
"My horse and my saddle ; mither, mak' my bed sun,
For I'm sick at the heart, and I fain wad lie down."

"What will ye leave to your sister, Lord Ronald, my son ?
What will ye leave to your sister, my handsome young man ?"
"Bath my gold box and rings ; mither, mak' my bed sun,
For I'm sick at the heart, and I fain wad lie doun."

"What will ye leave to your true love, Lord Ronald,
my son?
What will ye leave to your true love, my handsome
young man?"
"The tow and the halter, for to hang on yon tree,
And let her hang there for the poisoning o' me."

Lord Ronald has already been met with, though somewhat disguised, both in Germany and in Sweden, but his appearance two hundred and fifty years ago at Verona has a peculiar interest attached to it. That we share many of our ballads with the Northern nations is a fact familiar to all; but, unless we are mistaken, this is almost the first time of discovering a purely popular British ballad in an Italian dress.

It so happens that to the fragments quoted by Camillo and the Canon can be added the complete story as sung at the present date in Tuscany, Venetia, and Lombardy. Professor d'Ancona has taken pains to collate the slightly different texts, because few Italian folk-songs now extant can be traced even as far back as the seventeenth century. The learned Professor, whose great antiquarian services are well known, does not seem to be aware that the song has currency out of Italy. The best version is one set down from word of mouth in the district of Como, and of this we subjoin a literal rendering:—

"Where were you yester eve?
My son, beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
Where were you yester eve?"
"I with my love abode;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
I with my love abode ;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"What supper gave she you ?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
What supper gave she you?"
"I supped on roasted eel;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
I supped on roasted eel;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"And did you eat it all ?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
And did you eat it all?"
"Only the half I eat;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
Only the half I eat;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"Where went the other half?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
Where went the other half?"
"I gave it to the dog;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
I gave it to the dog;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"What did you with the dog?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
What did you with the dog?"
"It died upon the way;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
It died upon the way;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"Poisoned it must have been!
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
Poisoned it must have been!"
"Quick for the doctor send;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
Quick for the doctor send;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"Wherfore the doctor call?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
Wherfore the doctor call?"
"That he may visit me;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
That he may visit me;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

* * * * *
"Quick for the parson send;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
Quick for the parson send;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"Wherfore the parson call?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
Wherfore the parson call?"
"So that I may confess;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
So that I may confess;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

* * * * *
"Send for the notary;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
Send for the notary;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"Why call the notary?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
Why call the notary?"
"To make my testament;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
To make my testament;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"What to your mother leave?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
What to your mother leave?"
"To her my palace goes;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
To her my palace goes;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

"What to your brothers leave?
My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
What to your brothers leave?"
"To them the coach and team;
O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
To them the coach and team;
Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

" What to your sisters leave?
 My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
 What to your sisters leave?"
 " A dower to marry them ;
 O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
 A dower to marry them ;
 Alas, alas, that I should have to die."
 " What to your servants leave ?
 My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
 What to your servants leave ?"
 " The road to go to mass ;
 O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
 The road to go to mass ;
 Alas, alas, that I should have to die."
 " What leave you to your tomb ?
 My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
 What leave you to your tomb ?"
 " Masses seven score and ten ;
 O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
 Masses seven score and ten ;
 Alas, alas, that I should have to die."
 " What leave you to your love ?
 My son beloved, blooming, and gentle bred,
 What leave you to your love ?"
 " The tree to hang her on ;
 O lady mother, my heart is very sick :
 The tree to hang her on ;
 Alas, alas, that I should have to die."

At first sight it would seem that the supreme dramatic element of the English song—the circumstance that the mother does not know, but only suspects, with increasing conviction, the presence of foul play—is weakened in the Lombard ballad by the refrain "Alas, alas, that I should have to die." But a little more reflection will show that this is essentially of the nature of an *aside*. In many instances the office of the burden in old ballads resembles that of the chorus in a Greek play: it is designed to suggest to the audience a clue to the events enacting which is not possessed by the *dramatis personæ*—at least not by all of them.

In the Northern songs Lord Ronald is a murdered child: a character in which he likewise figures in the Scotch lay of "The Croodlin Doo." It is not easy to decide which was the first version of the story. If ever the hero be found foreshadowed upon the heights of the Hindu Kush, it is most likely that the love-tale will turn out to be an after-thought. Meanwhile, it is plain that there is an absolute identity between the English and the Italian songs. It is not a case of a mere similarity of general ideas: mother, son, sweetheart, dog, and eel, appear as much in the one as in the other. The

versification of the Lombard ballad has a slightly exotic air with it; still, it is more likely, on the whole, that Lord Ronald came from Italy to England, than that he went from England to Italy. How he got into Italy is a question which for the present we will not attempt to solve.

EVELYN CARRINGTON.

Dr. Parr on Bells and Bell-Ringing.

AN INEDITED LETTER.



OR several years prior to 1834 the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln were much perplexed as to the best course to adopt with regard to the Bells of their Cathedral. "Great Tom" had lost his voice, being cracked; the "Lady Bells" required rehanging; and the ring in St. Hugh's steeple was thoroughly out of repair, and had not been heard for many years.

So early in 1763 a tender for rehanging the "Lady Bells" was sent in by a local bell-founder, but, with occasional consultations, the matter drifted on until the year 1828, when much correspondence took place between the Cathedral authorities and several bell-founders as to the best course to pursue.

At that time William Dobson was working a not very successful foundry at Downham, in Norfolk. He was most anxious to be employed to recast "Great Tom," and to augment his size by adding some of the metal of the "Lady Bells" to be broken up. He wrote several times, sending several tenders, and had interviews with the Dean. In a letter, dated the 27th of July, 1829, he tried to stir up the Dean to have a great bell cast, whose note should "reach the turrets of Belvoir." "Altho'," he wrote, "humility is a great virtue, there is a possibility of carrying it too far, and, I think, that the most fastidious would acquit you of presumption were you to introduce a bell weighing something more than the mighty Tom of Oxford."

A few months previously he had sent certain proposals to the Dean, enclosing, at the same time, testimonials or letters addressed

to himself by Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., E. Kelvington, the Churchwardens of Poole, and Dr. Parr. These letters are preserved, with Dobson's proposals, amongst the muniments belonging to Lincoln Cathedral. It is the last-mentioned letter which I am now, by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, enabled to contribute to THE ANTIQUARY.

Dr. Parr, writing from Hatton, had previously held a benefice in Lincolnshire, being presented to the Rectory of Asterby in the year 1780. He was fond of bell-ringing, and, being considered an authority on the subject of bells, Dobson had written to him requesting his opinion of a new ring of bells lately put up by him at Liverpool. Omitting the opening of his letter, this was his reply :—

.... You are right in supposing I am extremely fond of Bells, and you will not be wrong in assuming that neither in practice nor in theory I am quite a novice. To this hour I, with unusual dexterity, can set either a large or a small bell, so balanced, as not to require a stay, and I can ring in a round peal of six or eight, the treble, the fifth, and the tenor, and these three, you know, are the trying situations for the ringer; but my experience with eight bells goes only to round ringing, though my theoretical knowledge extends much farther in changes. When a schoolboy I was the first person known in the parish to raise, without aid, and to ring a tenor which weighed 23 cwt., 3 qrs., and 2 lbs., but I understood the compass, the hunt, dodging, snapping, and place-making, and I disliked what the College Youths call firing. We had only six bells, and I performed pretty well upon the grandsire six in the College single, the Oxford double Bob, the Court Bob, and the Treble Bob. This was the boundary of my practice in changes, but my speculations extend to Triples, and ringing the observation or second Bell, on a peal of seven, to the double Bob major, the Bob major reverse, the London Court Bob, the Norwich Court Bob, the Oxford Double Bob upon eight, and to the Bob of 5,120 with a produce of fifteen courses on tenor twelve, to the London Court Bob upon ten, and even to the Oxford treble Bob maximus upon twelve.

You see that I have not forgotten the language of ringing; and now I will tell you the books to which I am chiefly indebted for my knowledge in Bells, and some of which, if I point them out to you, cannot fail to be of service to you. It is useless to enlarge upon two Latin books which have great celebrity among learned men if they are fond of Bells; one is very generally known among scholars, and was written merely from memory, by an unhappy man who worked as a slave among Turks in a stone quarry, the book is called *Magius de Tintinnabulo**—it is a duodecimo. There is another duodecimo not very

* *Magius* (Hieronymus) *de Tintinnabulo*, cum notis F. Swertii et Jungermanni, 12mo. Hanoviæ et Amstelodami, 1608, 1664, 1689.

generally known, but replete with curious history, and written by a learned and most zealous member of the Church of Rome: his name was John Baptista Pacichelli,* and his work was printed at Naples in 1693. These books will be of no use to you, but if you have any scholar in the neighbourhood fond of ringing like myself, you may mention them to him. Now I will tell you of a book which I read when a boy, which I continue to read with great pleasure, and which I earnestly advise you to read if you can borrow from any of your neighbours the English translation of the French original;† you must inquire for the seventh volume. The English title of the book is *Nature Displayed*, the name of the ingenious author was Abbé de Pluche, and sixty or seventy years ago his work was in high estimation, though he had a strong leaning to the Cartesian Philosophy. You would do well to read his admirable chapter upon Bells in their materials, their proportions, the founding of them, &c., and as in the account of the preparation for casting there are some intricate calculations, you should desire the schoolmaster of your town to assist you in understanding them. Pray attend to the two scales proposed by Father Mersenne. You will be much interested by a curious tale of the vibratory effects produced on pillars standing at a distance by one of the bells which hung in the south tower of St. Nicaise at Rheims. What is there said upon the cannons of a bell, the waist, &c., the diameter, the thickness, and the weight of the clapper, I have often had occasion to compare with what occurs in other books.

* * * * *

I was pleased with what you said upon the degree of warmth which is so advantageous in casting, and I am sure that even the note as well as the tone of the Bell must very much depend upon the skill of the founder in his choice of good materials, of good strong earth, of well regulated fire and smoke, and yet more, perhaps, in the shape which he gives to the mould. One or other of these circumstances has enabled me to account for similarity of sound in Bells, the weight of which is unequal. Lincoln Great Tom is in A, and so is St. Paul's, and so is Christ Church, Oxford, but the weight of Lincoln is less than St. Paul's nearly by a ton, and less than that of Oxford Bell by three tons or more, if the common representations be accurate. Again, at Lavenham, in Suffolk, there is a peal of six bells, the tenor does not weigh more than twenty-three hundred, and yet the note is not very distant from D in the Cambridge tenor, which weighs 30 cwt.

* * * * *

The clock bell at Canterbury which weighs more than 7000 lbs.‡ is far superior to the great bell at Gloucester, which weighs three tons and a quarter, and as you will have only a single bell you will run no

* Pacichelli (Ab. J. B.), *De Tintinnabulo*, Nolano Lucubratio Autumnalis. Neapoli, 1693.

† Pluche (l'Abbé), *Entrées*, xxii. vol. vii. (Ellacombe's *Bibliotheca Campanalogica*, p. 2) has a treatise on Bells. 12mo. Paris. 1762.

‡ This bell is seventy inches in diameter, and weighs seventy hundredweight.

risk in employing a large quantity of metal, for the dominant note will be invigorated by it.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. hbl. Sert.,
S. PARR.

Hatton, Jan. 22, 1816.

Dobson sent in another proposal in March, 1830, urgently pressing the Dean's acceptance of it. Considering the tone of his letters, it need create no surprise that the Dean replied putting off the matter indefinitely.

THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A.



"The Garb of Old Gaul."

NDER ordinary circumstances the various uniforms of the regimental system of our army do not provoke antiquarian discussion or call for review. But to their plaids and kilts, their bonnets and trews, our Scotch regiments are passionately attached. The traditions of centuries render well-nigh sacred to them a costume in which, for nearly two hundred years of loyal service to the country and the Crown, their unyielding bravery and self-sacrificing patriotism have been displayed. Few but Scotchmen, perhaps, can realize the intensity of this national feeling, but its results have contributed to our conquests in every quarter of the world. The radical changes which are contemplated in the dress of our Highlanders must touch the sensibilities of the most prosaic of antiquaries, assuming—what I cannot for a moment admit—that such a person as an unsentimental antiquary exists.

To carry out the latest scheme for territorial regiments—into the merits or demerits of which I shall not enter here—the authorities at the War Office announce that not only will one or two tartans disappear, but some Highland regiments will be melted away as well, whilst their distinguished "numbers" must at the same time be sacrificed. It were out of place to dwell in these columns upon the individual achievements of our nine Highland regiments. But many points connected with their several antecedents and traditions may not unprofitably engage our attention.

The 72nd and 78th are the earliest example of the enrolling of the members of any one particular clan in the military service of the sovereign.

According to the *Record of Icolmkill*, and in terms of a charter* bearing date "Kincardine, January 9, 1266," a grant of the lands of Kintail, county Ross, erected into a free barony, was made to Colinas Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Kildare (or Desmond), of Ireland, and who settled in Scotland in 1262, for his defeat of Haco, King of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in the reign of Alexander III. The lands are enjoyed by his posterity to this day. The Geraldine's followers rose, upon the downfall of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles, and the Earls of Ross, to acknowledged supremacy in the North. The barony passed from father to son, from Kenneth to Kenneth (whence Mackenneth became corrupted into Mackenzie), to the twelfth feudal baron, who, in 1609, was made Baron Mackenzie of Kintail. His son Colin was created, in 1623, Earl of Seaforth, and the third Earl is celebrated for his loyalty to Kings Charles I. and Charles II. He married Isabella, daughter of his kinsman, Sir John Mackenzie, Bart., of Tarbat, father of the first Earl of Cromarty. This lady put to death the old seer of the family who, in virtue of his gift of "second sight," had revealed the infidelity of her husband, then absent in Paris. In his last moments the "Warlock" predicted the misfortunes and ill fate of the house in terms which have been actually fulfilled. "I see," he says, "into the far future, and I read the doom of this race. The long descended line of Seaforth will, ere many generations have passed, end in extinction and sorrow. I see a chief, the last of his house, both deaf and dumb. He will be the father of three fair sons, all of whom he will follow to the tomb. He will live careworn and die mourning, knowing that the honours of his line are to be extinguished for ever, and that no future chief of the Mackenzies shall bear rule at Braham or in Kintail.

* Some doubts are thrown upon the authenticity of the charter by W. W. F. Skene (see his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii. Edinburgh : David Douglas. 1880). He would deduce the descent of the chiefs of Kintail from Gillean-Og (Colin the Younger), a son of the ancestor of the Rosses.

Lamenting over the last and most promising of his sons he himself shall sink into the grave, and the remnant of his possessions shall be inherited by a white-hooded lassie from the East. . . . And as a sign by which it may be known that these things are coming to pass, there shall be four great lairds in the days of the last deaf and dumb Seaforth—Gairloch, Chisholm, Grant, and Rasay—of whom one shall be buck-toothed, another hare-lipped, another half-witted, and the fourth a stammerer.* . . . When he looks around him and sees them he may know that his sons are doomed to death, that his broad lands shall pass away to the stranger, and that his race shall be no more." Kenneth, the third Earl, died in 1678. His eldest son, Kenneth, the fourth Earl, accompanied King James II. to France, who there created him Marquis of Seaforth. His only surviving son, William, was attainted for being "out in the 'Fifteen," and forfeited his title and estates; a portion of the latter were, however, subsequently restored to him. His grandson, Kenneth (my ancestor, to whom the honours also had been restored), seventh and last Earl of Seaforth, when England was at war with the American colonies, and was menaced by France, Spain, and Holland together, raised from his own clansmen, which included the MacRaes, a regiment for general service. Of this he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant by a commission dated December 29, 1777. The regiment, at first the 78th, is now the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders). "We passed through Glensheal with prodigious mountains on each side. We saw where the battle was fought in the year 1719. . . . We soon afterwards came to Auchnasheal, . . . we sat down on a green turf seat at the end of a house. . . . We had a considerable circle about us, men, women, and children, all McCraas, Lord Seaforth's people. Not one of them could speak English. . . . The poor McCraas, whatever may be their present state, were of considerable estimation in the year 1715, when there was a line in a song,† 'And aw the brave McCraas are

* I do not quote this prophecy, or rather malediction, *in extenso*, as some members of the family are yet living.

† The line is thus printed in Hogg's *Jacobite Relics*, vol. i.: "And the wild MacRae's comin'." It was

coming.'" So writes James Boswell when, on the 1st September, 1773, he and Dr. Johnson, in their tour to the Hebrides and Western Isles, were journeying from Glenmorison to Glenelg, where they were to take boat for Skye. Amongst the men of the then 78th who mustered at Elgin on the 15th May, 1778, were the descendants of those MacRaes, call them savages if we will, who, with the fidelity that is commonly ascribed to a dog and—a Highlander, carried their wounded chief to the Spanish ships from the disastrous field of Glensheal;* and who, in 1732, had marched down to Edinburgh, more than four hundred strong, to lodge a large sum of money, a portion of their rents, to be remitted to him in France. The MacRaes who, in July, 1778, seduced from their allegiance to the king by Richard Parker, the mutineer of the Nore of ten years later, and his fellows, encamped for days upon Arthur's Seat, and could only be quieted with formal articles of capitulation, were the same who fought and won our battles at Cudalore, Palacatcherry, Coimbatore, at Seringapatam, in the Carnatic and the Mysore. Embarking for India with his regiment, in 1783, the Earl of Seaforth died on the voyage, and, leaving no male issue, was succeeded in the chieftainship of the clan by Major Francis Mackenzie, a descendant of Kenneth, third Earl. In 1793, Major Mackenzie embodied, from his own people on the family estates, a regiment of Highlanders—the 78th, or "Ross-shire Buffs"—to which he subsequently added two more battalions, since disbanded. Amongst the first list of officers were George, first Earl of Erroll; the Hon. George Cochrane, son of the Earl of Dunderdonald; and Thomas, Lord Cochrane. In September, 1794, they joined Lord Mulgrave's force in Walcheren, and the next year went to the Cape. In 1797 they arrived at Calcutta, and in June, 1803, came under the

on this occasion that Dr. Johnson delivered his well-known apophthegm upon the few and little pleasures of the indigent poor.

* In 1719 Spain destined a large force, under the command of James, second Duke of Ormond, for the invasion of Scotland. Owing to reverses at sea, only three frigates reached the west coast of Scotland. Here the Spaniards, about 400 in all, were joined by William, fifth Earl of Seaforth, and the Marquis of Tullibardine. They were ultimately surrounded and overpowered by the King's troops under General Wightman.

command of General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington). With the 74th, they shared in the memorable victory of Assaye. But their chiefest glory is the leading part they took in the Indian campaigns, under Havelock, of 1857-58.* Coming back to Scotland in 1858, they had, by the name of the "Saviours of India," such a reception as had never before been given to troops. Their first Colonel, Francis Mackenzie, had been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1797, with the title of Lord Seaforth, Baron Mackenzie of Kintail. It was this nobleman who exemplified the truth of the Warlock's prediction. By his genius and energies he overcame the disabilities under which he lay. In course of time he acquired the faculty of speech, but the sense of hearing was partially denied to him. He filled several high offices of State; and was Governor of the Barbadoes and Demerara in 1800-8. Returning to Scotland he was made a Lieutenant-General and appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Ross. At his death in 1815 (he was born in 1754) he left six surviving daughters, his three sons having died before him, and the titles again became extinct. Of those ladies the eldest, Mary,† married, for her second husband, Alexander Stewart, a grandson of the seventh Earl of Galloway, who thereupon assumed the name of Mackenzie and settled upon that lady's extensive possessions at Braham Castle, in Ross, the home of her forefathers. Here, in September, 1858, the "Ross-shire Buffs" being at Fort George, a banquet was given by her and her husband to the corps her father had raised, and a numerous gathering of the Mackenzies assembled to do honour to those heroes. On entering Inverness, Colonel MacIntyre halted his men

before the house of General John Mackenzie, the oldest officer then in the British army, who had originally equipped and commanded the light company of the 78th. They gave three cheers for the gallant veteran, and proceeded along the streets appointed for the procession to the Castle. Of the twenty-one officers, forty-four sergeants, thirty corporals, and 424 privates, only fifty-nine in all were left of those who had gone to India in 1842. That year the colour of the pipers' uniform was changed from buff to a dark green. The regiment wear the Highland dress, including the philabeg, or kilt, and have buff leather appointments and buff facings. Their tartan—as is that of the 71st, who, however, wear the trews—is of the Mackenzie pattern, composed of green, black, and blue chequers, with red and white streaks. Their motto is *Cuidich'n Righ*, which means "aids or defenders of the King." The 72nd, who were called the "MacRaes" for many years, wear the feathered bonnet, and trews of the MacRae tartan, which has black, green, and blue chequers on a red ground, picked out with yellow and red lines. Their facings are yellow; their jackets, like those of all our Highland regiments, are scarlet. Their badge is the Duke of York's cipher, "F," and a royal ducal coronet. They were designated the "Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders" in 1823 (after H.R.H., who was Duke of Albany in Scotland), by the express authority of King George IV.

With the 78th the authorities had linked the 71st, the Highland Light Infantry. The third Earl of Cromarty, a descendant of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, was attainted and actually condemned to death, though his life was ultimately granted, for his share in the "Forty-five." His eldest son, John Mackenzie, Lord Macleod, went to Sweden, and rose to high command in the army of that country. Having come back to England in 1777, he was given to understand that the Government, who were then in sore straits for recruits, would gladly profit by his efforts to embody a regiment. Lord Macleod had no difficulty in doing this, and raised a battalion, which was long known as "Macleod's Highlanders." He was their first Colonel, and a portrait of him in his uniform may be seen at Tarbat House, the old home

* For their services before Lucknow the Victoria Cross was conferred upon Privates James Halliwell and Henry Ward, Colour-Sergeant Stewart Macpherson, and Lieutenant Macpherson. It was also bestowed upon the 78th as a body, who resolved that the Cross should be worn by Surgeon McMaster for his intrepidity and humanity in succouring the wounded.

† She was the "white-hooded lassie from the East"—as the wife of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, her first husband, she resided for some while in India. See the verses which Sir Walter Scott sent to this lady, beginning "So sang the old bard in the grief of his heart," upon the death of Mackenzie, last chief of Kintail.

of the Earls of Cromarty. Together with those of the 74th (Highlanders), the colours of the 71st are resplendent with the names of all our great victories in India and the Peninsula, whilst to the latter are added "Waterloo," "Sebastopol," and "Central India." The 71st, though at first numbered the 73rd, must not be confused with the regiment now bearing that number, and of which I shall speak in its turn. The badge of the Mackenzies is the *Caber Feigdh*, a stag's head and antlers, in heraldic phrase, caboshed. This they derive from the circumstance that a very remote ancestor of the sept rescued the King of Scotland from an infuriated stag which he had wounded. "In gratitude for his deliverance," says Stewart of Garth, "the king gave him a grant of the castle and lands of Castle Doonan, and thus laid the foundation of the clan Mackenneth or Mackenzie."

In the year 1787, four new regiments were ordered to be raised for State purposes, to be numbered the 74th, 75th, 76th, and 77th. The latter two were to be raised in the south, and the former two in the north of Scotland, as Highlanders. The 75th are now the "Stirlingshire" Infantry of the Line. The 74th was styled the "Argyll Regiment of Foot," with the full Highland dress of kilt, &c., a "Lamond" tartan, very like that of the 42nd, and white facings. In 1809 they were deprived of their Highland costume, which was restored to them as a special honour, the trowsers being substituted for the kilt, in 1842; and a white strand was inserted in the tartan to distinguish it from that of the 42nd and 93rd. More glorious, if possible, than the names of the battles inscribed on their colours is the list, on the monument at Chelsea Hospital, of names of the men who were drowned at the wreck of the *Birkenhead* on the 27th of February, 1852. There were on board 499 soldiers, including sixty-six of the 74th, going out as reinforcements to the troops then engaged in the Kaffir war. The *Birkenhead*, a paddle troop-ship of 1,400 tons and 556 horse-power, Captain Robert Salmond, struck on a sunken rock off Point Danger. Lieutenant-Colonel Seton, of the 74th, in command of the detachments, paraded the men on deck, told off one party to work the pumps, another to help the sailors, 132 in number, to lower the boats, and

another to throw the poor horses overboard. All obeyed in silence and in perfect order. The women and children were passed into the second cutter. In ten minutes after she had first struck the ship broke in two at the foremast. An eye-witness, speaking of the captain and Colonel Seton, says: "Side by side they stood at the helm, providing for the safety of all who could be saved. They never thought of themselves." As the vessel sank forward those on board clustered on the poop, but without the least disorder. Colonel Seton told the men that if they jumped overboard they would swamp the boats. They remained by his side. The officers shook hands, bidding one another and the men farewell. The ship broke in two again abaft the main-mast, when all were plunged into the sea. "Until the vessel disappeared there was not a cry or a murmur from soldiers or sailors." Of the 631 souls on board 438 were drowned, and in twenty minutes from the hour the ship struck nothing of her was visible but wreckage and floating timber. Colonel Seton, Ensign Russell, and forty-eight men of the 74th, perished. The boats were picked up at sea by the *Lioness*, a coasting schooner, which also found about forty-five men clinging to the wreck. Drafts of the 73rd and 91st were also amongst those on board. The 74th are now linked with the 26th (Cameronian), the regiment of the Covenanter Richard Cameron, of Glasgow.

The 91st (Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders), who have yellow facings and wear trowsers, of the Cawdor Campbell tartan, of blue and green chequers with light blue and red fine strands; were embodied by the Duke of Argyll upon letters of service issued to him on February 10, 1794. They were raised as the 98th. Captain Wright and forty-one privates of this corps were on board the *Birkenhead*. The 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) were recruited on the Gordon estates in 1794. Their first colonel was the young Marquis of Huntly, the "Cock of the North," eldest son of the fourth Duke of Gordon. His mother, Jane Maxwell, the beautiful Duchess, enlisted her tenantry, adding the bounty of a kiss to the customary guinea. The 92nd have yellow facings, and wear a kilt of blue and green chequers striped with yellow—the Gordon tartan. Their linked corps, the

93rd (Sutherland Highlanders), were raised on the estates of the Countess of Sutherland in 1800. She was the heiress of the ancient earldom of Sutherland. This corps, with the 78th, shares the honour of saving India during the Indian Mutiny. The tartan of their kilt is almost identical with that of the 42nd, though somewhat higher in shade.

As early as 1725 some Highlanders were taken into the service of the Crown, when Marshal Wade was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. Four years later a number of loyal Highlanders were embodied as a quasi-military police to keep order in the mountain districts. They formed six companies, under the command of officers selected from the Campbells, Grants, Munroes, and other leading families who had embraced the principles of the Revolution. These "Independent Companies" were known as *Am Freicadan Dhu*, or Black Watch, from their sombre and new tartan of black, green, and dark blue, as compared with the brighter uniforms of the *Seidaran Dearag*, or red soldiers. In October, 1739, their strength was augmented to ten companies, under the command of the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay. From this date commences the career of a regiment which is a household word with our nation. The mutiny in their ranks, and their march back for Scotland from London in 1743, under the leadership of Corporal MacPherson, have by some been compared with the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. Overtaken in Lady Wood, near Brig Stock, in Northamptonshire, they were induced to submit and return to London. The ringleaders of the mutiny, Farquhar Shaw, and Corporals Malcolm and Samuel MacPherson, were shot on Tower Green; the fears and distrust of the rest were dispelled. The regiment went to Flanders. From that day the "Black Watch" have proved one of the most gallant and invincible battalions of which Her Majesty's Government can boast. The now 73rd Infantry of the Line was at the outset incorporated as the second battalion of the 42nd, in the year 1780, under the command of Lord John Murray; but nine years afterwards this connection ceased, their Highland dress was abolished, and they were enrolled as the 73rd or "Perthshire" Line Regiment. The 79th—the Queen's Own Cameron High-

landers—derive their name from Colonel Alan Cameron, of Erracht, who was nominated their first colonel in August, 1793. Their beadroll of engagements is no less honourable than those of the 92nd and 93rd together, ranging as it does from "Egmont-op-Zee," "Egypt," through all our great wars down to the relief of Lucknow. Their facings are blue, their kilt is of black, green, and blue chequers, having bright red lines interspersed. They are linked with the 42nd.

These are the men, with such a history, who were recently threatened with the last indignity—the crowning contumely—of the deprivation of their distinctive tartans. But against such proposals a remonstrance has been made too forcible to be disregarded. Though unable, in pursuance of their scheme of Army Organization, to preserve the unity of the several Highland corps, the War Office have, within the past few days, agreed upon the following compromise:—The 73rd will revert to their former position of second battalion to the 42nd, resuming the dress of the latter; and the two are to constitute the Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch), stationed at Perth. The 71st and 74th will form the Highland Light Infantry, at Hamilton, wearing trews of the Mackenzie tartan. Fort George is to be the dépôt of the Seaforth Highlanders, composed of the 72nd and 78th. The 72nd are thus assured of the kilt of the Mackenzie tartan which it was contemplated to restore to them for their late services in Afghanistan. With the 92nd are to be fused the 75th, as the Gordon Highlanders, with kilts of Gordon tartan; the 75th (Stirlingshire) thus returning to their former *status* as Highlanders. Aberdeen will be their dépôt. The 91st and 93rd, at Stirling, are to become the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. They will wear the kilt of a new tartan, reproducing the colours of the Sutherland and Cawdor Campbell patterns. The 79th, at Inverness, remain intact, with the addition of a second battalion, as the Queen's own Cameron Highlanders. The 26th (Camerons) and 90th (the Clydesdale Regiment) are to be re-constituted, at Hamilton, as the Scotch Rifles (Cameronian), with a uniform of green and black facings. The Highland Regiments are shortly to relinquish their black ostrich-feather headdress

for the true national covering—the bonnet ; and, the "Royal" regiments excepted, will all adopt buff-coloured facings.

W. E. MILLIKEN.

The Battle of Trafalgar.

HE following account of the battle of Trafalgar is from a contemporary MS., which has lately come into my possession, copied from the narrative of a purser's clerk on board the *Naiad*. The *Naiad* was a frigate, one of the class of ships which Nelson used to call the "eyes of the fleet," and which had the useful but comparatively unexciting duty of closely watching the movements of the enemy and reporting them to the commander-in-chief. During the action they had little to do except in cases of emergency, and no doubt afforded the best position for observing and describing the course of an engagement. Towards the end, however, when many of the ships of the line were disabled, they were of the utmost use, both for taking charge of helpless vessels of their own side and for cutting off the retreat of the enemy. Their absence at the battle of the Nile prevented a decisive victory from being absolutely complete : "If the frigates belonging to the squadron had been present, not one of the enemy's fleet would have left Aboukir Bay." At Trafalgar the *Naiad* seems to have been a signal-repeating ship, but was never in the action, being last but two in Nelson's column when it advanced to the attack and afterwards stationed to windward of the opposing fleets.

A few remarks suggested by the somewhat illiterate but detailed and careful account subjoined may be reserved to the end :—

"*Remark &c. H.M.S. 'Naiad' off Cadiz commencing 19th October 1805.*

Our in shore squadron, consisting of the *Euryalus*, *Sirius*, *Naiad* and *Phœbe* Frigates, *Weazole* Brig & *Pickle* Schooner Cruising off the Harbour of Cadiz, at 7 A.M. observed several of the enemies ships getting under weigh, at 8. Cadiz bearing ENE. abt 3 Leags, the *Weazole* received orders to proceed

off Carthagena to acquaint Admiral Louis & squad" of the Enemy coming out, the Schooner to Cape Spartel, Tangiers and Tetuan to acquaint all cruisers & to return off Cadiz, the Frigates Extended from each other so as they may understand each others signals and alarm our fleet which was cruising off Cape St Mary, fired several Guns and Repeated Various signals from the *Euryalus* to the *Phœbe*, at Noon Calm a [sic] Eleven line of battle ships outside S Sebastian Lighthouse, it bearing East 11 or 12 miles Obs^d three sail in the WNW.—P.M. Light airs and cloudy Emp^d Repeating Various signals from the *Euryalus* to the *Phœbe*, at 4.50 Cadiz NE. b E¹E. 5 or 6 Leagues at 5.30 wore and stood towards the *Euryalus* at 11.40 Burnt a blue light, at 12 *Euryalus* and *Sirius* E b S, at day light saw 12 of the Enemys ships under Weigh off Cadiz, and 23 Sail of Lord Nelson's fleet on our w^r Quarter, ans^d Various signals from the *Euryalus*, at 8 Fresh Breezes & Cloudy, Enemys fleet coming out as fast as Possible, at 10 fresh Breezes & thick hazey w^r with Rain, saw a strange sail on the Lee beam about 4 miles distance and She being a Ship of the Line supposed an Enemy, saw her fire 2 Guns Quick and One slow with signals, which she Repeated, set T. G^c sails, at 10.45 Tacked and lost sight of the strange sail, at noon strong Breezes with Continual Rain and very thick w^r part of our fleet in sight at times,—P.M. D^o W^r at 4 the w^r Clearing up Enemys fleet on our Lee bow formed in three Lines, Our fleet on the w^r Quarter, Repeated several Blue lights and Sky Rockets from the *Euryalus* and *Phœbe*, and kept Between both fleets all night—at 1.30 A.M. spoke His Majesty's Ship *Colossus*, at day light saw the Enemy in Line of Battle Bearing from SSE. to East Our fleet ahead steering towards the Enemy, the Combined Fleets of France and Spain consisting of one 4 Decker 2 Three Deckers, Thirty two Deckers 6 Frigates and two Brigs, Under the Command of the French Admiral Villeneuve and Spanish Admiral Gravina—Our fleet of 27 sail of the Line 4 Frigates a schooner and Cutter, Commanded by Lord Nelson. P.M. at 12.10 Light Breezes Observed the *Royal Sovereign* Commence action, as did several other ships of the Lee Line at 12.30, at 12.50 the Spanish Admiral commenced firing and the action

TABLE OF SIGNALS.

No. of Signal.	Teleg ^e Admiralty Accomp flags or Pendants.	Purport.	By whom made.	To whom made.	Day of the month.	At what time made. Hs M ^m	Remarks.
13	Admy	Prepare for Battle	Com ^r in chief	General	21st Oct	6 A ^m 40	Ansd by the fleet immedy which was complied with.
76	Admy	Bear up sail large on the course steered by Admiral or that pointed out by Compass signal	Victory	General	"	6 50	Ansd & compld with Immy.
	Naiad pendants	Sig ^l for Captain Dundas	Victory	Naiad	"	7 50	Ansd & compd with Immy.
76		Bear up sail large on the course steered by Admiral or that pointed out by Compass signal	Victory	Prince	"	8 40	Ansd by the Prince Immedy.
92	Admy & S. Pends	Shorten sail & carry as little sail as possible	Victory	General	"	10	Ansd & compd with Immedy.
420	Admy & R. Sovereign Pendants		Victory	R. Sovereign	"	10 50	Do.
612	Admy	The Chace or strange sail is a vessel of war	Victory	R. Sovereign	"	10 50	Do.
307	Admy & S. Pts Red with white flag over [yellow] Teleg ^e	Make all sail possible with safety to the masts	Victory	not known supp ^d Thunderer.	"	11 5	Repd this sig ^l to the Thunderer with her No Immedy.
		England Expects that Every man will do his duty	Victory	General	"	11 35	Repd by the Naiad Immy.
63	Admy Preparative	Prepare to anchor The above sig ^l to take place Immy after the close of the Day	Victory	General	"	12	Repd by the Naiad Immy and complied with.
16	Admy	Engage more closely	Victory	General	22nd Oct	12 20	Repd by the Naiad Immy.
307	Admy & S. Pts Red with white flag over yellow	Make all sail possible with safety to the masts	Victory	Africa	"	12 30	Repd twice by the Naiad.
	Naiad's Pts & Comps Sig ^l	To take a Disabled Ship in tow	Euryalus	Naiad	"	3	Ansd & compd with Immy.
101	Admy	Come to the wind on the L. Tack	Euryalus	General	"	3 20	Repeated by the Naiad Immy.
99	Admy	Come to the wind on the S. Tack	Euryalus	General	"	3 30	Do.
101	Admy	Come to ye wind on the Larbd Tack	Phoebe	General	"	4	Do.
101	Admy	Come to the wind on the L. Tack	Phoebe	General	"	4 35	Do.
99	Admy	Come to the wind on the Starbd tack	Adml on Bd the Euryalus	General	"	5 25	Do.
58	Admy	Take possession of ships that struck	Adml on Board the Euryalus	General	"	5 40	Do.

became Very General, at 1 a Spanish three Decker haul down her Colours to the *Royal Sovereign*, at 1:30 all the same three Deckers masts gone over y^e side, at 1:35 Obs^d a Spanish two Decker haul down her Colours, at 1:50 a French two Deck ship and the French Admiral Ship both strike to the *Victory* and *Temeraire*, at 2 Obs^d the Main & Mizen masts of a French two Decker go over the side at 2:10 Observed several of the Enemys Ships Dismasted One of ours with her fore and mizen masts gone at 2:30 Obs^d the *Neptune* Dismast the Spanish four Decker,

and likewise several of D^o strike their Colours, at 2:40 the Action became General from Van to Rear at 2:45 the Main and Mizen masts of the *Royal Sovereign* went by the Board, at 3:35 Bore up to take one of Our Ships in tow, she being without a mast or Bowsprit, at 4 Took the *Bellisle* in tow, Obs^d one of the French Line of battle ships on fire, at 4:20 out boats and sent them to the assistance of her distress^d Crew, at 5 the firing ceased from all the Ships, at 5:10 Observed the ship that was on fire to blow up with a Dreadful Explosion at 6 four of the French

Ships of the Line retreating with their starb^d tacks on board to Windward of us, and 14 Spaniards with Gravina's flag to Leeward, Trafalgar bearing E b S. ab^t 10 miles, Sent an officer to the *Victory* for Orders respecting the *Bellisle* who Returned with the Melancholy News of the Death of our Commander in chief—*Bellisle* still in tow, at 10.30 Received on Board 95 Prisoners and sent a petty Officer and 30 Men to the *Achille*, the 3 Boats that went to take the men out of the French Ship as above mentioned, were under the Direction of Lieutenant Mainwaring Hugh Montgomery mate & Mark Anthony Mid^d, which saved ab^t 190 amongst which was the Surgeon who informed, Mr. Anthony that there was nearly 300 wounded below when he left the Ship, A female was saved by Mr. Montgomery floating by the assistance of the Ships Quarter Bill Board, we put those unfortunates On Board the *Pickle* schooner & *Intreprenante* cutter, which Vessels has been reported to have saved them by their activity; Our Boats did not leave the fragments of the wreck until 8 O'clock, Lieutenant Mainwaring and Mr. Anthony was within a Cable length when the Explosion took place, and did not reach us until 1:30 A.M., which we were happy to see as we had Despaired of seeing them any more, they Returned unhurt—The *Bellisle* still in tow sent the surgeon to assist the wounded men, the Carpenters Crew to help the wounded Ship:—24th October at 4 P.M. it came to blow strong and squally with rain at times, at 5 the stream Cable parted from a Messenger We had bent to it, Out boats and endeavoured to take her in tow again in attempting which she fell on board of us, cut away Our Jolly boat and the starboard Quarter Gallery with part of the Quarter found it impracticable, the wind shifting in the night and blowing strong with a high sea running, at 3.30 A.M. lost sight of the *Bellisle*, at 5.40 more moderate saw the *Bellisle* Very near the shore of Trafalgar seemingly in a Perilous situation bore down for her and took her in tow a Battery fired several shot at us,—25th at 1.30 P.M. cast off the *Bellisles* towrope and came to an anchor in Gibraltar Bay, Was Received with a *fue-de-joy* and three Cheers all round the Garrison, and that night

a Lumination took place in consequence of the Glorious action and Victory."

With the aid of the above account, and especially the list of signals, we may both add some details of the action not hitherto brought forward, and also remove more than one inaccuracy in the received accounts. A general knowledge of the facts may be assumed in our readers.

To begin with, it may be doubted whether Southey's and Alison's "light winds from the south-west" at the commencement of the fight are possible. For though there *had been* S.W. winds, yet the mere fact that our line of attack was almost due east, and that Collingwood calls his column the *lee* column, shows that the wind was north rather than south of west. It could be described as "westerly," as Collingwood denotes it, but certainly not south-westerly.

There are traces of a mysterious ship, perhaps one of the enemy's frigates, hovering about our fleet; it was seen signalling at 10 A.M. on the 20th to leeward of the *Naiad*, and attracted the attention of Nelson and Collingwood on the following morning, but there is no clue to its name or real character.

From want of attention to the exact order and wording of the signals Alison has made some strange mistakes. He says (*Hist. of Europe*, Edinb. 1836, vol. v. p. 356) Nelson "made signal for the British fleet to prepare to anchor at the close of the day, and when it was given asked the captain whether he did not think there was another wanting: and after musing awhile he fixed what it should be, and the signal appeared at the masthead of the *Victory*, the last he ever made . . . 'England expects that every man will do his duty.'" The plain facts of the case destroy this story; for the famous signal just quoted preceded the former one, and so far from being Nelson's last was succeeded by three others from the *Victory*. Even Collingwood seems in the excitement to have forgotten the number of signals which preceded the actual conflict. But Alison's next error is more egregious and has not the excuse of being romantic. "Nelson," he says, "in bearing down made signal when the ships entered into action to cut away their canvas, in order that no hands might be lost in furling the sails. The loss to the

fleet in a few minutes was nearly £200,000." Is there any foundation for this idea except a misconception of the signal for shortening sail?

The first signs of the wind dying away appear in the special signals to the *Prince of Wales*, *Thunderer* and *Africa* which were lagging behind; we know that the action commenced in an almost dead calm.

Our readers will note other points of interest in the narrative, the use of the *Euryalus* as a signalling ship after Lord Nelson's death, for the excellent reason that it had some masts still standing on which to hoist the signals, while the *Royal Sovereign* had not; the change, unexplained in extant accounts, from the *Euryalus* to the *Phœbe*; and the apparently double account of the disaster to the *Achille*. But the whole account bears marks of genuineness too unstudied to be doubtful and too careful to be despised. Any criticisms and elucidations of the incidents narrated would be welcome.

F. MADAN.

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Some Early Briefs.

By S. R. BIRD, F.S.A.

PART I.

 THAT the practice of granting Letters Patent under the Great Seal, authorizing individuals for a longer or shorter period to solicit the alms of the benevolent, was of considerable antiquity, is proved by the existence, amongst the early Chancery proceedings and elsewhere, of many very curious petitions having for their object the grant of a "Patent of Alms."

These documents, for copies of which, as well as of other public records herein referred to, I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Stuart A. Moore, F.S.A., are generally addressed to the Lord Chancellor, and are for the most part written in Norman-French, from which circumstance, combined with the character of the handwriting, they appear, although undated, to belong to a period not later than the earlier part of the reign of Henry VI. The first of these petitions is addressed to the "very reverend father in God and most gracious Lord, the Chancellor of England," and states that the suppliant

was wounded in the right hand "in the wars of the most noble Prince your father, that is to say, in his expedition into Spain." The Chancellor for whom it was intended was therefore, in all probability, Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, who held the Great Seal on three several occasions between the years 1403 and 1426, the expedition referred to being evidently that undertaken by his father, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in prosecution of his claim to the Crown of Castile. The tenor of this document, which seeks the grant of a "Patent of Alms" to last for one year, and is a very fair specimen of its class, is as follows:—

"A tresreverent pierre en Dieu et tresgracious
"seigneur le Chaunceller Dengletterre.

"Supplie treshumblement votre povere oratour
"William Whitby, Taillour de Loundres, que come il
"estoit mahemme sur son mayn destre en les guerres
"de tresnoble prince votre pierre que Dieu assoile,
"cestassavoient en son viage de Espaigne, et unqore
"tresreverent pierre en Dieu le dit suppliant est deve-
"nuz si povere a cause de son dit mahemme issint qil
"nad rien dont vivre si non par almoigne de bones
"Cristiens, Que plese a votre tresreverent paternite et
"tresgracious seigneurie de graunter a votre povere
"oratour une patente dalmoigne durant un an, qar a
"este en prison pur ij ans pour la dette de xl li. et cœo
"pour Dieu et en oeuvre de charitee."

A similar petition by Johan Sayer, of the county of Kent, "un lige homme de notre seigneur le Roy," sets forth that whilst the said Johan was engaged in the wars of the "most puissant prince the king's grandfather," in which he was "meschiefusement et cruellement maheymez," his houses were suddenly burnt, together with all his goods and chattels, so that "il ne sciet autre remedie sinon de aler el pays mendisant," for which purpose he prays the letters patent of our lord the king "priante as bons gentz du pays de lour almoigne dont vivre."

Another, by "Johanne" the wife of Henry Goderych, begs for a "protection dalmoigne" under the King's seal to enable her to collect the alms of good Christians towards the ransom of her husband who had been taken prisoner on the seas by the French, and conveyed to Boulogne, his ransom being fixed at twenty pounds; and similar petitions in aid of their ransom are preferred by "William Robynson de Rothebury," wounded and taken prisoner by the Scotch, by whom

his ransom is fixed at ten marks, and by "John Man," taken prisoner by the French in a "craiere" sailing to Harfleur, and imprisoned in the Castle of Crotoy, his ransom being fixed at ten livres.

The latter prays for a "protection daldoigne, directe sibien as gentz spirituelxz comme temporelxz," which, from the special mention made of the clergy, would seem to approximate more nearly to the modern "brief."

The following document is very curious, as showing the value set upon his "Commission" by the petitioner, from whom it had been stolen by his "hiredman," along with other goods and chattels :—

*"To the Right Reverent Fader in God my
worthy and gracieous lord The Archebisshop of
Caunterbury, Chaunceller of Englaude.*

"Besecheth mekely pore bedman Thomas Glase-broke of the Towne of Westmynster in the countee of Midd. that hath ben in the werrys in Fraunce "with Kyng Henry the Fyfthe, that God assaille his "sowl, and also with oure Souverain lord that now "ys, of longe tyme duryng in the grounde of Fraunce, "and ther he hath ben taken prisoner and ofte tymes "distressed, and therre strykyn thorugh the hede with "a quarell wherby he ys empeired and *hindred of his hiringe*, and the quarell hede left in the nekke "bone; and so was brought by John of Bury and "other gentilmen to Stalworth and so by the grace of "God he gatte oute the quarell hede oute of hys nekke "bone or ellis he hadde ben dede; and sitthe afterward strykyn thorugh the leste arme with a spere "bitune the elbowe and the shulder; and Maister "Thomas of Conynghapeland heled up the wounde, "but yet he ys mayhemed for ever; and the seid "Thomas hath soldie his londes and his goodes and "yet they suffise not to paie his dettes ne his "finances, but he have helpe of you and Cristen "people; And wheras ye of youre high and good "grace graunted to the seid Thomas a *Commission* "for to gedir almons, the same commission was stolyn "from hym by Richard Helyer his *hiredman*, and "other goodes. The (which) Richard ys now "arrested by the diligent laboure of the seide Thomas "and imprisoned in Maydeston, Wherefore like it to "youre holy faderhode and gracieous lordeshippe to "send downe to your Steward of Maydeston charg- "inge and comauindinge hym that the seid Richard "be kepte stille in prison unto the tyme that he hath "contented and agreed the seid Thomas for taking "awey of his Commission and other goodes, *whiche takyng awey of his seid Commission ys perishinge and destruction of hym and his wyfe, For, and he hadde hadde ys Commission, it wolde by his diligent laboure have brought hym an hys wyf oute of dette and danger;* And your seid pore besecher and bed- "man shal pray for you while he levith."

So many of these petitions were preferred

by men who had been disabled in the King's wars that the issuing of "Patents of Alms" would appear to have afforded the King a simple and inexpensive mode of pensioning his soldiers out of the pockets of the charitable.

Amongst these the following is remarkable, as well for the quaintness of the language and spelling as for the earnestness of the prayer :—

*"Unto oure highe and mooste reverent fader in
"God and gracieous lord Archbisshop of Cauntur-
"bury and Chaunceller of Engeland.
"Bisechith mekely youre poure orator and per-
"petuell bedeman Richard Harrolle dwellynge in
"Plummouthe that it wolde please un to youre gra-
"cieouse lordshipp to knownen how that youre saide
"bisechere is ifalle into grete poverté, standyng in
"grete age, and he may not helpe hymselfe, for as
"moache as he hathe ispende his tyme in ye Kynges
"werres by yende see, there beyng in prison of longe
"tyme duryng, to his grete undoyng for evermore
"withoutye y helpe and ye socoure of good mennes
"almes; Wherefore please it unto youre full reverent
"faderhod and gracieouse lordshipp *that ye wolde*
"fowchesafe attē the reverens of God and of his dere-
"worth passion to have compassion and pitee over hym
"for ye pite that Criste hadde over Mary Mawdeleyne
"graciously to grawnto to youre saide bisechere your
"lettere of pardon under youre gracieouse seale, as he
"evere more desyreth effectually to pray for yow
"gracieouse lord, and for alle youre full noble worthy
"aunstretes, attē the reverens of God and in werke
"of charitee."*

The documents above quoted are all amongst the "Early Chancery Proceedings, Richard II. to Henry VI." The following curious supplication is from the "Privy Seals, temp. Edward IV.," and, as it bears the Royal sign manual, would appear to have been used as a warrant for making out the patent asked for. From this document it seems to have been the custom for a prisoner to leave hostages with the enemy while he went about to collect his own ransom. It is also interesting, as showing the sympathy evinced for those who joined in the crusades against "the enemyes of God the Turke":—

"R. E.

*"To the right high and mighty Prince the King
"of England and Fraunce.*

*"Piteously sheweth unto your good and gracieous
"highnesse Dimitrius de Oryson, Knight of Constan-
"tynoble and late Treasurer unto the Emperour of
"Greece, that where as your said suppliaut for the
"mayntenynce of christen faith hath been taken two
"tymes by the enemyes of God the Turke, that is to
"say, the first time at Constantynoble and the*

"seconde tyme at Negrepont, and is raunsomed by
"the said enemyes at the some of MCCCCC Dukats,
"and for suretie of payment of the same hath left his
"wylf and his v. sonnes in plegge with the said
"Enemyes, And it is soo graciou lord that your
"saide suppliant is not of pour to quietowte his said
"wylf and childrein, to hym grete hevynesse, without
"the help almes relief and socour of Christen people.
"Please it therfore your graciou highness the pre-
"misses to consider & in wey of almes and pitee
"to graunt unto your said suppliant and to his
"felowe your graciou lettres patents in due form to
"them to be made and to endure the space of a yere,
"That they before of your said lettres may goo in
"this your Realme and receyve the alms of your
"subjects in the same toward the quityngowte of his
"saide wylf and childrein, And this at the rever-
"ence of God and in wey of pitee, And your said
"suppliant and his said wylf and childrein shall pray
"to God for the preservacion of your most noble and
"roial astate."

The petitions hitherto referred to have all been requests by individuals to be allowed, for a certain period and for a specified purpose, to collect the alms of the benevolent by means of a personal appeal.

We now, however, come to a memorial presented by an unfortunate palsied clergyman in the reign of Henry VIII., which seems to be in an especial manner the precursor of the more modern brief—that is to say, of a document directed expressly to the clergy, and enjoining on them to exhort their congregations to liberal contributions towards the object of the appeal; in support of which, if they should think it expedient, they were to send round the Churchwardens to make a collection from house to house.

This document, which, from the style given to the Lord Chancellor, appears to have been dated between the years 1538 and 1544, seems to be of sufficient interest to warrant its reproduction in full. It is as follows:—

*"To the right honorable Sir Thomas Audley,
"Knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord
"Chancellor of England, Denyse Fyl Clerk
"wysseth the grace of Almighty God.*

"The same self Denyse, being a poor simple
"creature and your faithfull oratour, most humbly
"beseecheth your Lordship forasmuch as he is ex-
"tremely taken and vexed with the palsy that he can
"scarsely or never a whytt speake, so that he is not
"able to celebrate nor say mass nor hath not,
"neither is lyke to have, any substance or goods
"wherewith he shall be able to fynde remedy agaynst
"povertie, that it may nowe please your Lordshyp
"to give and graunt unto hym a lycense under the
"kyngs brode seall to ask and gether the charitable
"almessee and gystes of the kyngs liege people within

"his graces dominion of this his realme of Ynglond
"and Wales duryng the naturall lyfe of the said
"Denyse, beseeching your honourable Lordshyp that
"in the same newe lycence it may be conteyned and
"mensioned in exprest words that the curates and
"other ecclesiastical persones be commaunded by the
"forme thereof *sub pena contempt* to exorte their
"parishes to tendre and regard the Kyngs Majesties
"lycence. And to move them to devocion, *And that*
"of the churchwardens may go with your said oratour
"to help hym, and also to aske and take for your said
"oratour every man and womans devocion that be
"disposyd to gyve anything, which said clauses were
"not thus expressed in myne olde lycence, and there-
"fore the curate and churchevardeyns wold say nor
"do anythyng for hym but suffre hym according to
"the tenour of the same. In tendre consideration
"whereof the same Denyse humbly beseecheth your
"Lordshyp to pardon his boldness at this tyme for
"that he troubleth your Lordshyp agayn. And to be
"so good Lord unto hym as to graunt him his said
"request, And he shall dayly pray for the good
"increase and mayntenaunce of your honorable
"astate."

The next mention we find of this class of documents is in the reign of Elizabeth, when, in a petition presented in 1584 to the Lord Chancellor and others of the Privy Council by one John Jackson, a chapman of Ipswich, the suppliant, after setting forth that in consequence of great loss by robbery and otherwise he is unable to pay his creditors, who, "such is their uncharitable and uncontionable myndys," refuse to take yearly payments according to his ability, and "having no regard to his hindrance, nor his charge of wife and six small children," seek daily to arrest him, beseeches them to intervene between him and his said creditors, and also to grant to him "*the collection of well disposed people their charity in Ipswich and in the county of Sussex and Essex towards the payment of his debts.*"

The St. Clairs and their Castle of Ravenscraig.

PART II.



HE St. Clairs, as we have seen, held a high place among the more important Scotch families, but the circumstance which chiefly contributed to their elevation was the marriage

of Sir William St. Clair, son of the Sir William previously mentioned, to Isabella, heiress of Malise, Earl of Stratherne and Orkney. This Malise had got the latter earldom by a similar alliance with the daughter of Magnus, Earl of Orkney; but it is singular that his daughter, who in turn took it to the St. Clairs, was not a daughter of his northern wife, but the issue of a subsequent marriage.* The son of Sir William and Isabella thus became the first Earl of Orkney of the St. Clair line. But they did not enjoy their new honours long. Only for three or four generations, terminating with William, third Earl of Orkney, the founder of Roslin Chapel, and one of the most potent Scottish nobles during the fifteenth century. His wife, Margaret Douglas, was a granddaughter of Robert III., and his daughter Catherine was married to Alexander, Duke of Albany, second son of King James II., but from whom she was divorced in 1488. It was through this royal alliance that the St. Clairs lost the earldom of Orkney and became connected with Fife-shire. In the unhappy differences between Albany and his brother, James III., the Earl of Orkney naturally took the side of his son-in-law, and incurred "forfaultrie," afterwards removed. It afforded the King a colourable excuse for compelling him to resign his northern earldom, for which he received, by way of compensation, the castle and lands of Ravenscraig and other properties in the neighbourhood. That this is the correct account of the transaction is evident from a passage in the Master of Sinclair's *Memoirs of the Insurrection in Scotland*, a work which we shall have occasion again to quote. Referring to this compulsory exchange by his ancestors he thus bitterly writes:—

The melancholie reflection of so great and noble ane estate as the Orkney and Shetland Isles being taken from one of them for forfaultrie by James III., after his brother Alexander Duke of Albanie had married a daughter of my familie, and for protecting and defending the same Alexander against the King, who was to kill him as he had done his youngest brother the Earle of Mar; and for which after the forfaultrie he gratefully divorced my forfaultered ancestor's sister.—*Memoirs*, p. 367.

This last and greatest Earl of Orkney had previously acquired the Earldom of Caith-

* *History of Scotland*, by John Hill Burton, vol. iii. p. 163.

ness, and although dispossessed of his chief honours, he still held large estates in Mid-lothian, Fifeshire, Aberdeen, and Caithness. But his own acts did more to weaken the power of his family than anything else. To William, his only son by his first marriage, he seemed to have taken a dislike, and instead of giving him an inheritance befitting his great position, he "cut him off," not with a shilling certainly, but with only the estate of Newburgh in Aberdeenshire, granting the Earldom of Caithness and the Roslin and Fifeshire lands to his two sons by a second marriage. The eldest son, however, instituted a process to annul his father's settlement, and was successful. He received the castle and lands of Ravenscraig, &c., with the title of Lord Sinclair, and was acknowledged by his two brothers as the chief of the house. Thenceforward he lived at the castle whose ruins we have endeavoured to describe—the first of the barons of Ravenscraig. It is a curious instance of retributive justice that Roslin, the headquarters of the family, thus, as we have narrated, unjustly divorced from the rightful heir, should, after two hundred and fifty years of alienation, revert to his descendants. Roslin was sold in 1735 by the last St. Clair of Roslin to the two sons of the eighth Lord Sinclair of Ravenscraig, and it now, as is well known, belongs to Lord Rosslyn.

To Henry, William's son, the title of Lord Sinclair was confirmed after his father's death in 1488. He fell at Flodden. Lady Sinclair, a daughter of the Earl of Bothwell, survived her husband nearly thirty years.* From a work containing extracts from the burgh records of Dysart, collected by the late incumbent, the Rev. William Muir, we quote an interesting passage relative to this lady. It professes to be taken from the protocol book of a notary public. The

* Agnes, a daughter of this Lady St. Clair, was third Countess of Bothwell, and mother of Queen Mary's third husband. The marriage of Agnes was dissolved in 1556, as we learn from Professor Schiem's *Life of James Bothwell*, and for this curious reason that Mary of Guise "promest faithfullie behir hand writ at twa syndrie tymes to tak the said Erle in mariage." It is remarkable that two of his ancestors had also attempted unsuccessfully to win the regard of Dowager-Queens, while his son, James, Earl of Bothwell, married Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.

formalities and phraseology are peculiar, and it is curious also that a record of such transactions should be made by a lawyer.

11th June, 1542.—On which day Margaret, Lady of St. Clair, being in extreme distress, renounced the devil and his pomp, the world and its works, and betook herself entirely to the mercy of God, before these witnesses—a Reverend Father in Christ, Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, John Hepburn, Rector of Dalry, Mr. Walter Grote, John Weems, with many others.

These two Hepburns were brothers of Lady St. Clair. Walter Grote suggests a well-known name in English literature. Dysart, with other towns on the east coast, had, at that time, and long afterwards, a considerable trade with the Low Countries, and the various ports adjacent, and it is not impossible that the Dysart Grote may have been a connection of some of the ancestors of the historian, whose father was a burgher of Bremen. The name is certainly not indigenous, and has long since disappeared from the district. Of the third lord we have notices from various sources. He held a curious position in contemporary politics, being both a supporter of the Reformation, and a zealous adherent of Queen Mary.* Perhaps this unusual combination may account for the almost entire absence of his name in historical records of the time, very likely preventing him from being an active partisan on either side. The Master of Sinclair, in the work already quoted, relates an anecdote of this Lord Sinclair, connected with the assassination of the "bonny Earl" of Moray, at Donibristle, in 1592. Lord Huntly and the Earl of Caithness, after their bloody deed was accomplished, had found their way along the coast to Ravenscraig Castle, and asked for protection and hospitality. To this request Lord Sinclair made answer that "they were very welcome to come to him, but they had been much welcomer if they had gone by." However, his gate was opened to them, and on their departure he gave them a safe escort till they reached the Highlands. Lord Caithness, it will be recollected, was a kinsman.

The relations in which these barons stood to the burghs of which they held the superiority is a point of great interest, on

* His name appears in the records of the Privy Council from 1573 to 1577.

which some light is thrown by such stray records as those already quoted. In the case of the Sinclairs and their burgh of Dysart, we are bound to say that the extracts on the whole disclose a considerable amount of mutual friendliness and good feeling. But it was inevitable, more especially after the breaking up of the feudal system, and when the inhabitants of towns were gradually groping their way to self-government, that collisions should sometimes take place between them and the old feudal lord, inclined perhaps to stand a little too stiffly on the ancient privileges of his order. The passage subjoined, taken from another compilation, the work of Mr. Alexander Gibson, may be regarded as a specimen of the less pleasant, and, we may add, less frequent, side of the subject. Here is a portrait of my lord sketched with graphic brevity and force:—

8th June, 1592.—In this action of Skeddaway and his brother, seeing they are intrusted in office of bailliary to my Lord Sinclair, ane man of plain bangister* and oppression against them and an troublesome man upon sundry times, likeas without any occasion has forgit quarrels against the bailies and neighbours hereof, and daily continues therein, braying and bosting within the town and without. Therefore for avoiding thereof ordains, &c. &c.

The seventh lord, who died in 1676, was a staunch royalist during the civil wars, and was nearly ruined by Cromwell's exactions. He was taken prisoner at Worcester, and did not regain his liberty till 1660. With his concurrence a singular arrangement was made regarding the title.† In the financial embarrassments consequent on his active loyalty, he had been under great obligations to Sir John St. Clair, of Herdmanstoun, a namesake, but no relation. At the instance of the latter, it was arranged that his eldest son should marry Lord Sinclair's daughter, and only child; and that, failing male issue, the title was to go to the house of Herdmanstoun. There was a son of this union, Henry, eighth lord of Sinclair, of whom one rather noteworthy event is recorded. Inheriting his grandfather's devotion to the Stuarts, he carried his feeling against the Orange dynasty so far as to rise in his place in Parliament

* In Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* a "bangister" is defined as "a violent and disorderly person, who regards no law but his own will."

† Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, p. 127.

and protest against the decision the House had come to in favour of William and Mary. His family was a numerous one—six sons and five daughters. It might have been thought that this was a sufficient protection against the consequences of the new settlement, but it proved otherwise. Some of the sons died unmarried, and those who did marry had no descendants. On the death of the last surviving son, General Sinclair, in 1762, the peerage title, which had been dormant since the death of his father in 1723, passed, in accordance with the provisions of the new patent, which excluded a female successor, to the St. Clairs of Herdmanstoun, whose descendants still enjoy it. It is a very uncommon circumstance that three peerages should thus have slipped from the grasp of what may be called the original Roslin stock, and that they now hold a fourth in no way connected with the others.

It was somewhere about the last Lord Sinclair's time that the castle was abandoned. Although always inferior in grandeur to Roslin, yet, doubtless, during the 200 years of the St. Clair occupancy the walls of the old fortress witnessed many a scene of baronial splendour. Daughters of several of the great Scotch houses—Bothwell, Leslie, Lindsay, Marischal, Wemyss, and others, had formed alliances with the Sinclairs. During the earlier period the building may have been well enough, but, latterly, to those accustomed in any measure to the comforts and elegancies of life, it must have proved a most ungenial residence. Sibbald, writing about 1700, mentions that Lord Sinclair's seat and ordinary residence was in the town of Dysart; so that the tradition of the dismantling of the castle by Cromwell's forces may be correct, as we know from the terms of the letters patent of Charles II. that he (Lord Sinclair) had suffered loss, and "his estates been seized by the late usurpers." A portion of the ruins was occupied for some time by various servants of the family, but little would be done to keep it in order, and in a short time probably it became uninhabitable.

Before concluding, we must say a word or two regarding the last Master of Sinclair, and his brother, General Sinclair. Of them and their father there are frequent glimpses in

some of the local records already quoted. We find them co-operating with the inhabitants of Dysart in various schemes for the welfare of the people and the improvement of the town. Sometimes it is the repairing of the harbour or the appointing of a minister; at other times the laying of a new "cassey" to a neighbouring village; the procuring of "ane seat in ye kirk" for the magistrates and council; repairing of the streets, and the like. A good deal, in fact, of helpful intercourse, which would tend to keep smooth the relations between them.

The Master of Sinclair was an extraordinary character, and passed through more adventures than many a hero of romance. While with the Duke of Marlborough in the Low Countries, he killed in a duel a brother officer, Ensign Schaw, who had accused him of cowardice; and the deceased's brother having reiterated the charge in another form, the Master, after a short altercation, shot him dead at the head of his regiment. A court-martial condemned him to death, but he escaped into Prussia, and remained there till 1712, having received in that year a pardon from Queen Anne. He actively joined the Rebellion of 1715, serving under the Earl of Mar, for whose military capacity he had small respect. His *Memoirs of the Insurrection* was published, from the manuscript at Dysart House, in 1858, by the Abbotsford Club, with the notes and introductory notice of Sir Walter Scott. It is an astonishing literary performance, trenchant and vigorous in every line. Vituperation was the author's strong point, and his epithets flash through the book like firebrands. He was master of several languages, and an accomplished classical scholar. It comes on one with a sort of intellectual surprise to find on the same page a round of good hard swearing and quotations from Seneca or Virgil. A book altogether *sui generis*, full of force and passion and vindictiveness, and revealing everywhere a strongly marked individuality. The uncomplimentary designation "bangster," in the burgh records, might much more fitly have been used to describe "the Master."

His brother, General Sinclair, also made his mark in the world. The estate was settled on him after the forfeiture of his brother, but

he generously resigned it on the latter being a second time pardoned. He was an officer of much experience and high reputation, although, as the biographer of David Hume remarks, without any great opportunity during his long career of distinguishing himself. Those familiar with the life of Hume will recollect that the philosopher accompanied General Sinclair as private secretary in various military and diplomatic services. The General was upwards of thirty years a member of Parliament, and at his death in 1762 was representative for Fife-shire. Neither he nor his brother ever assumed the title, nor did the first two of the Herdmantoun family, on whom it devolved. It remained in abeyance till 1782, when Charles St. Clair of Herdmantoun became the first of the new line of the Lords Sinclair.

The modern history of the family is well known. At the General's death his estates were inherited by his nephew, Colonel James Paterson, and he in turn was succeeded by his cousin (or cousin's son rather), Sir James Erskine, Bart. The latter, on the death of his uncle, the Lord Chancellor, became the second Earl of Rosslyn, and the present peer is his grandson. The latter succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1866. Earl Rosslyn is well known, in Scotland at least, as the representative (Lord High Commissioner) of Her Majesty for several years at the annual General Assembly of the Scotch National Church. He was also appointed by the Queen as Ambassador Extraordinary at the celebration of the first marriage of the present King of Spain, an office which, it is understood, he filled with much dignity and acceptability. He married, in 1866, the Hon. Mrs. Maynard, a great-granddaughter of the third Duke of Grafton.

About a stone-cast from the castle, around whose ruins we have been lingering, is old Dunnikier House—a residence of the Oswalds—for many generations, and never more so than now, a popular and respected Fife-shire family. To the student of Scotch domestic architecture it is rather an interesting building, both within and without, dating back about two hundred years. A prominent feature is a row of pointed dormer windows on the second floor, each of the tiny gables with similar carved work, but finished at the apex

with a different figure—a rose, thistle, heart, crescent, and so on. Like most buildings of the date, it has a fine high pitched roof which would delight Mr. Ruskin himself.

Two of the Oswalds with whom the house is chiefly identified have gained a more than local reputation. The late Sir John Oswald was a most distinguished officer, in high command in the Peninsular War and elsewhere. He had all sorts of honours and dignities showered upon him, the last being the rank of General, bestowed in 1837. In another sphere, Sir John's grandfather, Mr. James Oswald, M.P., and a Privy Councillor, achieved a considerable position, and was a man of various endowments and acquirements. He filled several responsible offices in the state, and had he lived longer would assuredly have attained greater distinction. He died in 1770, in the prime of life. Up to that time the family house was in the town of Kirkcaldy, and it is interesting to note that the dwelling of a still greater man, Adam Smith, was quite contiguous on the opposite side of the street. Oswald and Adam Smith were intimate friends. The house of the latter was removed many years ago, but Dunnikier House is still extant, a particularly good example of the dignified family house within towns possessed by many county families two hundred years ago.

T. HUTCHESON.



Reviews.

The Englishman and the Scandinavian; or, A Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and old Norse Literature.
By FREDERICK METCALFE. (London: Trübner & Co. 1880. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-514.)

HE subject taken up by this work has not hitherto been handled in England—it has been waiting for a long time for an author to come forward, and at last he appears in the person of Mr. Metcalfe. First books upon a subject are always valuable; they may not always realize the expectation of them, but at all events they set men a-thinking in fresh directions, and they direct students to a line of research which may open up a great storehouse of new facts. If for no other reason, then, we must congratulate Mr. Metcalfe upon his work. He traces the study of Anglo-Saxon literature from the time when Archbishop Parker rescued Anglo-Saxon MSS. from present oblivion and impending destruction, down to these

modern days when Professor Skeat occupies a Chair of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge. Then he takes up Scandinavian and Icelandic literature ; and finally he shows when the two streams, differing in many respects, meet at last in a magnificent river fed by the springs of human knowledge.

Such an undertaking as this is necessarily of great magnitude. It takes us into the realms of comparative mythology, where Germany, Scandinavia, and England stand together as modern descendants of a common home ; it takes us into the realms of primitive politics, where the Anglo-Saxon laws and charters seem to have been promulgated from the same legal tribunals as Scandinavian laws and charters ; it takes us into the ballad-history, the proverb-speaking, and the poetry-making of the two peoples, where, again, we seem to meet on common platform. Thus the book is interesting to many classes of readers. We do not altogether agree with the arrangement of the materials ; there seems to be great gaps left between the English and Scandinavian comparisons, which might have been drawn closer together by a somewhat more elaborate plan of dealing with the subject. Nor do we always think Mr. Metcalfe's style of writing the best suited to the subject he has in hand. Still we would not grudge the expression of high appreciation with which we regard this very important work, and its vast amount of learning and critical research ; and we would point out how specially valuable it is to the folklorist in those passages where, as in the spell against sudden stitch and the charm for healing the broken foot, pure traditional rhymes in England and Scotland are compared with early manuscript poems found only a few years ago in Germany.

An Answer at large to a most heretickall traylerous and Papistical Byll, in English verse, which was cast abrode in the streets of Northampton, and brought before the Judges at the last Assises there, 1570.
Imprinted at London by JOHN AUDELYE. (Reprinted by Taylor & Son, Northampton, 1881.) Pp. 25, 8vo.

This reprint of a curious poem, written by Thomas Knell in answer to some Romanist verses against the marrying of priests, forms one of an interesting series of rare and curious Tracts illustrative of the History of Northamptonshire, which Messrs. Taylor & Son are now issuing.

A Sketch of the Early History of the Printing Press in Derbyshire. By ALFRED WALLIS. (Reprinted from the *Journal of Derbyshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc.*) 1881. Pp. 20, 8vo.

Mr. Wallis, editor of the *Derby Mercury*, has compiled a valuable account of Derbyshire printing in the eighteenth century, and we hope local antiquaries in other counties will follow the example he has so well set. It is amusing to read that the proprietor of the *Derby Mercury* in 1732 complained bitterly of the practice of lending the paper from one neighbour to another, and of the still worse one of letting it out to hire at a halfpenny, by which means his sales were diminished.

The Capitals in the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral.
Described and illustrated by J. DONKIN. (London : W. H. Johnson.) 4to. 1881.

Mr. Donkin here gives us twenty-four well-executed illustrations of a most important piece of architecture. The work of carving these pillars no doubt extended over a considerable period of time, and its character and execution were left very much to the individual taste and exertions of the monks. In this way we get the rude and essentially grotesque carvings which represented the simple expressions of the faith of their designers, and became a kind of art symbolism by which the illiterate were taught the chief incidents of the Christian religion. Thus it will be gathered that Mr. Donkin has placed within reach of the student a very important contribution to church archeology. Every plate is highly interesting to the art-lover. We cordially endorse Mr. Donkin's timely exhortation for the proper restoration, from a state of most unaccountable neglect, of the oldest, finest, and most interesting crypt in England.

Descartes. By J. P. MAHAFFY. (Edinburgh and London : Blackwood. 1880.) Pp. vi.-211. Cr. 8vo.

This forms the first of Messrs. Blackwood's very useful series of Philosophical Classics for English readers. The aim of this series is to tell the general reader who the founders of the chief systems of philosophy were, and how they dwelt with the great questions of the universe. We are not quite sure whether Professor Mahaffy, in the volume before us, has made a just proportion between Descartes' Life and his philosophy, only about one quarter of the book being devoted to the latter portion of the undertaking. But still Professor Mahaffy has dealt with the subject in his own way, and before we arrive at the chapters dealing strictly with the philosophy of Descartes, we have all along been working up to them by the interesting account of his life and writings, much of which is only the filtration beds through which his philosophy has gradually reached its place. That philosophy is, as Professor Mahaffy says, strictly deductive,—let us, says Descartes, get rid of all books, and see what the light of reason will teach those who use it with unshaded lustre. How opposite this is to modern philosophy, where the researches of the antiquary are among the chief tools of the philosopher, does not need stating. We heartily recommend this first production of a very valuable series of books, and we shall look forward to subsequent volumes with satisfaction—a satisfaction which might be increased, if we were promised an analytical index to each book, an addition that is sadly needed.

Cuthberht of Lindisfarne, his Life and Times. By ALFRED C. FRYER. (London : Partridge & Co. 1880.) Pp. 215. Cr. 8vo.

An as essay which might be very well placed in the hands of prize-takers at some of our large schools, we are disposed to speak very highly of this book. There is a certain amount of interest in the new grouping of an old story which comes very well under

this classification of the book ; and it will, if thus used, do a great deal of good by stimulating the desire for historical research. But so far as the antiquary is concerned, we would ask why has the book been published ? It does not tell us new facts, it does not go to new sources of information, and it certainly does not do as a companion to Canon Raine's *Life of St. Cuthbert*, nor to Eyre's *History*. We do not wish to write discouragingly of the author, but at the rate literature now increases it is the bounden duty of reviewers to say exactly where books which come under their notice ought to be placed.

A Collection of Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases. Based on MACINTOSH'S Collection. Edited by ALEXANDER NICOLSON, LL.D. (Edinburgh : MacLachlan & Stewart. 1881.), Pp. xxxvi.-421. Cr. 8vo.

In 1785 the Rev. Donald Macintosh published *A Collection of Gaelic Proverbs*. It was at that time, and has continued to be, the only collection of Celtic proverbs gathered into a book and translated for the benefit of English readers. In 1819 a second edition by Alexander Campbell appeared, but this was not so good as the original, because of the many mis-translations of the Gaelic. This and other defects, and the comparative rarity of the book, suggested the present edition, and we congratulate Dr. Nicolson most heartily upon the production of a much-wanted book in a manner which is in every way admirable. The additional notes and illustrations serve to make this edition of great value to the folk-lorist in general, as well as to the student of proverbial lore.

It is remarkable to what a considerable extent proverbs are a reflex of the ways of thinking and feeling, of the life and manners, culture and superstition, of a nation. They are the unwritten philosophy of nations, and they contain much of the unwritten history. All who take up this book will dive into it for the purpose of picking up the stray shafts of wit and wisdom ; and there are some who will find remarkable survivals of primitive manners and customs. "The first story from the host and tales till morning from the guest," together with "He that's in the corner let him watch the fire," call up the gathering round the central peat fire, when stories were told, riddles proposed and songs sung—stories, riddles and songs that the student now gladly enshrines in his collection of relics of primitive times ; for it is thus that fairy tales and songs have been handed down from time immemorial. We cannot linger over these proverbs, or our pages might be crowded with illustrations. We must, however, just mention shortly one or two very valuable examples. "I will not say brother but to my mother's son" looks like a relic of descent through females, instead of through males, a very early phase of society. "As clever as Coivi the Druid" takes us back to early Britain. While "It is not every day that Macintosh holds a court" (mòd) ; and

The Scottish race shall flourish free,

Unless false the prophecie,

Where the sacred stone is found,

There shall sovereignty have ground—

takes us to that broad and interesting question of local

administration of justice which opens up so many valuable pages of primitive history.

We have naturally touched upon the antiquarian side of this book, but let us add that while the antiquary is going through these pages for examples of his own studies he will often have to pause to laugh or admire the sayings about women, and marriage, and love, and friendship, and kindred, and many other topics of the daily life of one of the most interesting people in Europe.

The Ancient Coins of Norwich. By HENRY WILLIAM HENFREY. (Extracted from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.) London : 1880.

Mr. Henfrey here gives us one of those valuable series of papers on numismatics, for which he is so well known in the archaeological world. The earliest coins which can be said with certainty to have been struck at Norwich are the silver pennies of Athelstan. All the Norwich coins, prior to the Norman conquest, bear on the reverse the name of the moneyer who made the die, together with the name of the city. With these two important facts to start with, Mr. Henfrey takes us through many important phases of East Anglian history. Kings who are not known to history are restored to a place in the annals of the country, and many important events are illustrated by the facts brought to light by a careful study of the coinage. But there is no need to dwell upon the important details which Mr. Henfrey here, as in all his Papers, sets out. We are particularly glad to see that he duly records the names—a great many Danish, but a large number also Saxon—of the moneyers of this early period, because we have in these names the only records of the English artists who worked in gold and silver, and these names deserve an important place in history.

The Churches of Yorkshire. Vol. I. By W. H. HATTON. (London : Elliot Stock. 1880.) Pp. 144-xiv. 410.

The churches of the various counties of England form a subject well worth attention from local antiquaries. There is much to be gained from these monuments of the past, which have listened to the religious utterances of our race from the earliest times ; for before the church stood upon its present site, very often stood there the pagan temple. Mr. J. Charles Cox, in his *Churches of Derbyshire*, has given us such a model for the compilation of works upon this subject, that we must confess to many feelings of disappointment upon first acquaintance with Mr. Hatton's book. It is not arranged in a consecutive narrative, but in sections, where we meet too often the irritating sentence "to be continued." Surely if the great amount of labour Mr. Hatton has evidently bestowed upon his subject were worth anything at all, it were worth a good literary handling ; and this, we must confess, it has not got. But, if this grumbling is merited, there is still much to be grateful for in the interesting and valuable material which Mr. Hatton places before us. Not to be too critical of the style of writing and of the arrangement

of material, we are quite willing to record our high opinion of the researches placed together from widely scattered sources. There is a description, and in most cases very good illustrations, of twenty-two different churches or chapels. Besides these, Mr. Hatton has not forgotten the all-important subject of the stone crosses, and we have the ancient crosses at Hesley, at Guisley, and Hartshead, described. Many interesting notes on Folklore, and curious customs connected with churches, such as the marrying in the church porch, are to be found as pleasant side-lights upon the minute descriptions of church architecture and antiquities, which form the bulk of the book.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Vol. III. (London: Bemrose & Sons). 8vo, pp. xxxii.-176. 1881.

The principal Papers of this important volume are "Proceedings in the Court of Exchequer respecting the Chatsworth Building Accounts," by Mr. W. H. Hart; "An Inventory of Furniture at Beauchief Hall (1691)," and "Some Ancient Documents relating to Totley, Dore, and Holmsfield, near Dronfield," by Mr. S. O. Addy; and "Place- and Field-Names of Derbyshire which indicate Vegetable Productions," by the Rev. J. C. Cox. By enumerating these Papers we do not wish to say that the rest of the volume is not valuable; for family and local history it will be found to contain many interesting facts, and a complete pedigree of the family of Horton is given; but it appears to us that such papers as we have specialized are peculiarly valuable to the antiquary, beyond the local interest which they necessarily contain. Mr. Cox's paper on Place- and Field-Names is a sample of what can be done for the elucidation of past history by these interesting relics of antiquity. If our Place names tell us of the settlements and migrations of our ancestors, as Mr. Kemble and Mr. Isaac Taylor conclusively show, so will our Field names tell us the results of the settlement, the customs, and habits of the primitive village, as Mr. Cox in this Paper conclusively shows. In conclusion, we must express a strong hope that Mr. Cox will ere long give us the volume he promises on Derbyshire Place- and Field-Names.

Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiastical Society. Vol. I. Part I. London, 1881. Royal 8vo, pp. xvi.-52.

This young and vigorous society has already, during an existence of two years, held upwards of thirty meetings, of which seven have been town visits, four country excursions, and thirteen evening meetings to hear Papers read and to discuss them. At the first meeting of the Society after its formation, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., a member of the old "Cambridge Camden," which afterwards became the Ecclesiastical Society, gave an Inaugural Lecture. Last year, three Papers were printed as *Architectural Papers*, 1879, but it has since been decided to publish a regular series of *Transactions*, and these Papers are intended to follow the present part, and to be considered as vol. i. part ii. The volume before us contains a report of the proceedings at the various

meetings, besides the Papers read. These last are "The Christian Altar Architecturally considered," by Major Heales; "Christian Iconography," by G. H. Birch (who appears to have also acted frequently as an interpreter on the occasions of visits to various churches); on "Teraphim," by Rev. S. M. Mayhew; "The Decorated Period," by R. H. Carpenter; "The Perpendicular Period," by J. D. Sedding; and "Stone Church," by R. H. Gough. We have not room to say more than that all the papers are of considerable interest, and that these *Transactions* compare favourably with those of older societies. If the promoters go on as they have commenced, they will produce a very valuable collection of information on a subject of ever-growing interest.

Borough of Plymouth. Fourth Report of the Free Public Library and News-Room Committee, 1880. Plymouth, 1881. 8vo, pp. 47.

The proceeds of the penny rate at Plymouth is only £700, and this pamphlet shows how much active work can be obtained for a small sum. The Librarian's Report is an elaborate document, which proves how highly the library is appreciated. We will only refer to one paragraph, which informs us that 350 separate publications were added during the year to the collection of books specially devoted to the history of Devon and Cornwall.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 10.—Mr. H. Reeve, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. H. S. Milman read a Paper by Miss M. Stokes, "On Two Bronze Implements of Unknown Use in the Petrie Museum at Dublin." The more perfect fragment consists of five separate pieces, fitted with delicate precision, and fastened by small rivets:—1st, a band or fillet of thin bronze plate; 2nd, a circular plate; 3rd, a cone or tongue springing upwards from the band. A stud and a shoe help to keep the whole together. In both specimens the bands are broken at either end, from which we may conclude that they formed part of a longer object. They measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and are slightly curved, as if they had formed portion of a circular ring. They are pierced at the upper and lower edges with small needle-holes, showing that some fine fabric was stitched to them by a delicate thread. The round plates are furnished with two little pegs or feet at the back, with which they were fixed into the hollow at the base of the cone, into which the shoe is inserted which supports the circular plate in an upright position. The cone rests partly on the topmost edge of the band or fillet, and partly in the hollow of the stud fixed on the band. This cone, which measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference at its base, is somewhat like a horn or tongue, and the

denticulated edge at its summit shows signs of wearing, as if some hard object had rested there, such as a small crystal ball. The three principal parts—viz., the band, the circular plates, and the cone—are decorated by the spiral lines in relief to which Mr. Kemble drew attention. Miss Stokes believed the result was partly obtained by stamping, and that then the lines were finished by hand. She held that they were remains of an Irish radiated crown, formed of seven horns or tongues, so arranged as to rise from a band or fillet intended to encircle the head, it may be, of an image or of a king during some sacred festival. Mr. Franks was not inclined to accept this theory.

February 17.—Mr. H. Reeve, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. H. S. Milman presented an impression from the seal of All Souls' College, Oxford.—Mr. C. S. Perceval read a Paper on "Certain Inaccuracies in the Ordinary Accounts of the Early Years of the Reign of King Edward IV."

February 24.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. J. T. Mickletonwaite read a Paper upon "The Images inside Henry VII.'s Chapel," of which ninety-five still remain out of an original total of 107. These figures, with the exception of ten bearded figures of laymen in sixteenth-century costume at the west end, represent Christian saints. These ten figures, Mr. Mickletonwaite suggested, might be intended for pagan philosophers, whose images are placed in the choir stalls at Durham opposite the Sybils. The eastern chapel was probably intended to contain the shrine of Henry VI., but the plan was altered on the failure of the attempt to procure his canonization. The missing figure in this chapel, under which "H. R." can still be traced, no doubt was that of the king, as also the missing figure on the south side of the second bay. The next figure in both these places is probably St. Thomas of Canterbury, whose statue is very rarely to be seen in an English church. The general scheme of the figures is as follows:—At the east end is our Lord, supported by Gabriel and Mary; then, on both sides, the apostles and early saints; at the arch, the fathers of the Church, and perhaps, in the empty niches, were the founders of the monastic orders; beyond these are other saints, including English kings and bishops; and last of all, the philosophers.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—February 2.—Dr. Phené read a Paper on "The Recent Excavations into the Tumuli of the Troad." After describing his several visits to the Trojan plain and its surroundings, and his subsequent map-like view of the whole, from the lofty summit of Samothrace, Dr. Phené proceeded to a description of the excavations into the tumuli of the plain and shore, made from time to time by various explorers, and recently by Dr. Schliemann. In the mound popularly bearing Priam's name was found a square tower of uncemented masonry, and in the largest of the tumuli a larger square tower. The Roman potsherds found in the earth of this great mound—Ujek Tepeh—are, Dr. Schliemann considers, proof of the towers being Roman; but the reader considered it probable that the mound was opened by the Romans, and the potsherds from time to time filled in with the soil, as it was a place of great resort with the natives for worship and sacri-

fice, and in the Roman time Roman pottery would be in common use by them. The great point of interest, however, turned on what Dr. Phené described as a kitchen midden of the Greek naval force. Close to their probable landing-place exists a mound which tradition does not identify with any hero, Greek or Trojan, and in this mound Dr. Schliemann had found a quantity of animal's bones, many oyster-shells, and very rude pottery in large quantities, which did not assimilate to any pottery of the locality of any date, and has no national features in its construction. Dr. Schliemann argues from this, that here was a primitive town, and of a people differing from all others in the locality; but the reader went on to show that as there was not a single spindle whorl or domestic implement found, that therefore there were no women there, while the pottery was not only rude and hastily made, but evidently constructed for rough use, and just such as the Greeks would want for momentary purposes, not anticipating a length of siege.

February 16.—Mr. T. Morgan in the Chair.—Mr. W. Smith exhibited a prehistoric quern from Thetford, and two large flint implements from the gravel drift of the cemetery, Southampton.—Mr. L. Brock described the progress of the discoveries at Leadenhall Market. Large masses of Roman walls continue to be exhumed, and these prove to be the foundations of a building of great size, probably of basilica form, which appears to have had an eastern apse, with two transept-like chambers to the south, with other buildings to the west. Traces of four distinct burnings have been found.—The first Paper was by Mr. F. Brent, and gave a description of an interment found at Castle Street, Plymouth, and which proves to be of Romano-British date. A large urn was found covered with slabs of stone set sloping over it. The discovery was made in the heart of the present town, in preparing the foundation for an iron column of a warehouse.—The second Paper was by Mr. C. Watkins, who described in detail the portion of the old City rampart recently discovered at Houndsditch and removed.—The third Paper was by Mr. J. R. Allen, and was on the prehistoric structures at Tealing, Forfarshire. There is a perfect underground house, and many stones with cup and ring markings.

March 2.—The Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, F.S.A., in the Chair.—Mrs. Jackson Gwilt exhibited a rubbing from one of the brasses in old Margate Church.—Mr. R. Ferguson described a painter's palette of Roman date, recently found near Maryport.—Mr. Loftus Brock described the progress of the discoveries at Leadenhall Market, where an extended length of Roman wall has been met with, over twelve feet thick, and going from east to west towards Gracechurch Street. Some fragments of brilliantly-coloured fresco wall-painting was exhibited.—Dr. Phené, F.S.A., produced models in silver of two remarkably fine fibulae, recently discovered in Ireland. They are elaborately ornamented, and have been jewelled. Several other Irish antiquities were shown, among which were some of crescent-like form, probably in reference to the worship of Astarte. Some Neolithic stone implements bore evidence of use in war or the chase.—The first Paper was by the Chairman, on "Representations of St. Paul's Cathedral in early MSS." The author referred to a fourteenth-century MS. at Lambeth,

where the lofty spire of the church is shown, and the ball on the summit, in which relics were placed, in the belief that they would protect the spire from fire and tempest. A MS. in the Cottonian Collection shows the west front with fair detail, as does also another in the British Museum.—The second Paper was by Mr. Romilly Allen, on "The Early Cross at Winwick, near Newton Bridge, Lancashire." Only the lateral arms remain of what was probably one of the finest of our ancient crosses. It is covered with elaborately-wrought fretwork patterns, similar to those of early date in Ireland and Wales.—The proceedings were brought to a close by a Paper by Mr. C. H. Compton, on "The Law of Treasure Trove."—In course of the evening a communication from Mr. C. Roach Smith was read, reporting the discovery of another "Honest Missions" inscription near Liege, and Mr. De Gray Birch described the details.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — March 3.—Mr. J. Hilton in the Chair.—Captain E. Hoare read a Paper on "The Memorial Sepulchral Brass in Hayes Church, Kent, over the grave of the Rev. John Hoare, died 1584." The figure of the priest was stolen in the last century. A description was also given of five other brasses in this retired church; four of them are to the memory of priests, and their interest and value were described by Mr. J. G. Waller.—Mr. W. T. Watkin sent a photograph and notes upon the upper portion of a Roman tombstone lately discovered at South Shields, of which the special interest consists in the sculptured lion's head with a ring in its mouth, a subject said to be unique in Britain though occurring upon Roman sculptures on the Continent.—Sir J. Maclean sent some notes on the discovery at Bicknor, Gloucestershire, of a "secret hiding-place," consisting of a small cavern in the rock. From the nature of the objects found within it would appear to be of the time of Charles I., and was possibly the retreat of a recusant priest.

THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY. — March 1.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—The following communication was read by the Rev. A. Löwy:—"Notices in Ancient Jewish Writings of the Sagacity and Habits of Ants." Mr. Löwy gave an outline of the names by which the ant is known to some of the families of nations belonging to Semitic and non-Semitic races in the Old World. He pointed out that the names of ants amongst numerous populations in Asia are mainly represented in the Hebrew word *Nemala*, in the Aramaic name *Shumshemana*, and in the second syllable of the English word "pismire." The name *Nemala* (in Arabic *Nemla*) became familiar to Eastern tribes whose vernacular was Arabic, or who acquired a knowledge of this language through the medium of the Koran, the twenty-seventh chapter of which is headed *An-namta*, and where a short allusion is made to a conversation of the ant with King Solomon, and to the "Valley of Ants." It may thus be assumed that the mention of the ant in the Book of Proverbs (vi. 6, and xxx. 23) had an influence in perpetuating the Hebrew name amongst the innumerable disciples of Mahomet in India, in Persia, in Turkey, and in portions of Northern Africa; although there are in Arabic numerous other designations descriptive of various species of ants; amongst them is the name *Somsom*. It may then be

cautiously asked whether this surprising identity in name may be attributed to some of the healing qualities which belong to the juice of the ants, and thus made the ants a subject of special notice amongst all the interlinked tribes and clans of Asia and Europe. Mr. Löwy's Paper treated of the warlike disposition of ants, and of folk-lore attributable to therapeutic properties of ants.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL. — February 22. — Mr. F. W. Rudler, V.P., in the Chair.—The election of Mr. E. R. Robinson was announced.—A Paper on "Arrow-poisons prepared by some North-American Indians," by Mr. W. J. Hoffman, was read.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY. — March 11.—Dr. Robert Brown in the Chair.—The Honorary Secretary read a Paper "On Madagascar Folk-lore," by the Rev. J. Sibree, jun.—A Paper by the Rev. H. Friend, "On Euphemism and Tabu in China," was also received.—After the disposal of the Papers, Mr. Gomme asked the opinion of the meeting on a probable explanation of some incidents in the story of "The Three Noodles," by means of reference to facts in modern savage life and manners. Mr. Alfred Nutt, Mr. A. Lang, and others, took part in the discussion.

NUMISMATIC. — February 17.—Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Evans exhibited a selection of silver Celtiberian coins, part of a large hoard lately discovered at Barcua, near Dax. The selection consisted of five varieties, attributed respectively to Balsio or Belsinum, Turiaso, Aregrat, Arso, and Segobriga. They were all of the same type, having on the obverse a bearded head, and on the reverse a galloping horseman, and they all apparently belonged to the period of Sertorius, B.C. 80-73.—Mr. Copp exhibited some unpublished English gold coins—viz., five guineas, 1676, without the elephant and castle; two guineas, 1677, with the large head; one guinea, 1694, with the elephant and castle under the busts of William and Mary.—Canon Pownall exhibited a guinea dated 1692, also a specimen of the new Mexican gold coinage, 1880.—Mr. B. V. Head read a Paper "On the Constitution of the Ephesian Mint before the Time of the Empire," in the course of which he stated that he was now in a position to make a very considerable addition to the long list of Ephesian magistrates' names already compiled by him in his "History of the Coinage of Ephesus."

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — February 4 and 18.—Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The Paper was read on "Sounds, Forms, and Vocabulary of Spoken North Welsh," by H. Sweet, M.A., Vice-President. The dialect described was that of Nant Gwynant, in Carnarvon. The laws of sound-change between the spoken and written language were given, with examples of their influence on the inflections. Attention was then called to the value of the English loan-words in throwing light on English pronunciation, these words having evidently been learnt by ear, not by spelling. Hence the preservation of archaic pronunciations, as in *gatws*, "lodge" = Old English *geatws*; *dawnsio*, "dance;" *fusio*, "fashion;" and even of Old English and Old Norse diphthongs, as in *Iormuth* = *Eadweard*; *iarll*, "earl;" also of dialectal forms, as in *brwmstan*, "brimstone;" *elyfar*, "clever." Mr. Sweet concluded by recommending the foundation of a Welsh Dialect Society.

MARCH 4.—Mr. A. J. Ellis, President, in the Chair.
—Mr. E. L. Brandeth read a Paper on "Gender."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—February 21.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President, in the Chair.—The Rev. John Caine read a Paper on "The Kois or Gonds of Central India." Each group of villages is presided over by a head-man, whose chief business is to settle all tribal disputes and to inflict fines for the breach of caste-rules. As a rule they hold the Pandava family in great veneration, Bhima and Arjuna being their chief gods; at the same time they also recognise certain secondary deities. They have a vague belief in the future state of the soul. The corpses of adults are burned, the ashes of the corpse being often collected and placed under large slabs of stone. Bride-catching is also a common custom with them. Their language is Dravidian, with many resemblances to Tamil and Telugu.—Mr. Cyril Graham gave an account of "The Lesghian or Avari Language," which still survives along the highest peaks of Daghestan, on the east side of the Caucasus, the speakers of it, under their famous chief, Shamil, having been the last to submit to the arms of Russia.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—February 23.—Sir P. de Colquhoun, Q.C., in the Chair.—Mr. W. A. Barrett read a Paper "On the Fathers of English Church Music," in which he showed that Gregory of Bridlington, Adam of Dore Abbey, in Herefordshire, Walter Odington of Evesham, John of Salisbury, and Thomas de Walsingham, were ample evidence of English musicians in very early times.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES.—February 24.—The Rev. Mark Pattison in the Chair.—The Hon. Secretary read a Paper by Mr. Fergusson, stating three objections to the theory advanced by Mr. A. S. Murray as to the existence of a broad flight of steps leading to the Erechtheum.—Mr. E. Myers read some comments on Professor Gardner's Paper on the Pentathlon, published in the first volume of the Society's *Journal*.—The Chairman read a Paper by the Rev. E. L. Hicks, on a Greek inscription at Trinity College, Cambridge.—Mr. George A. Macmillan read a Paper by Professor Mahaffy, questioning the authenticity of the Olympian Register so far as the first fifty Olympiads are concerned, on the ground that this earlier portion was the work, about 400 B.C., of Hippias, the rhetorician.—A letter was also read from the Bishop of Lincoln on the site of Dodona.

PROVINCIAL.

BATLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—February 14.—Mr. B. Law, Hon. Secretary, read a Paper of considerable interest on "The Woollen Trade, and the Early Laws relating thereto." The period dealt with was from the reign of King Edward I. to that of Queen Anne, about 400 years, embracing some of the most stirring times in the history of our country. Mr. Law showed that some of the statutes were passed in the first instance for the purpose of taxation, and the protection of the revenue of the Crown, but subsequently, when it was seen how important an industry the woollen trade had become, laws were enacted for the protection of the manufacture itself, as well as of the revenue. Like all other produce in

Anglo-Norman times, wool was subject to the King's right of purveyance and to the arbitrary tolls imposed by the reigning monarch; but in 1306 a statute was enacted which considerably limited the King's rights, and which declared that neither he nor his heirs should have any tollage or aid without the consent of Parliament, and that none of his officers should take any corn, wool, &c., without the consent of the owner, nor should a toll be enforced on wool. Having given several instances of legislation affecting buying and selling wool, Mr. Law dealt with those relating to the manufacture of cloth, showing that it had in turns been protected and made free, that the workpeople had been legislated for as well as their masters, and that it had been subjected to many oppressive regulations.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—February 11.—The Annual meeting of the above Society took place at the Alexandra Hotel, Bradford.—Mr. T. T. Empson, the President, in the Chair.—The Report showed the Society to be in a satisfactory condition. The Society was established three years ago to further the interests of antiquarian studies. Papers upon various local subjects have been contributed during the past year by the President and Messrs. Rayner, E. P. Peterson, F.S.A., T. W. Skevington, W. Cudworth, J. H. Turner, W. Scruton, and S. Margarison. Visits were also paid during the past year to St. Ives, the Bradford Parish Church, and Helmsley. A periodical devoted to local antiquities has now been established.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 28.—Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—Professor Hughes exhibited and described some felstone implements which he had recently found in a cave in the valley of the Elwy, North Wales, where they were associated with the remains of Rhinoceros hemioechus, Ursus spelaeus, *Hyena spelæa*, &c.—Professor Hughes gave a sketch of the various kinds of hill forts which occur on the borders of North Wales. These, he said, fell into two groups: (a) Stone-works. (b) Earth-works. (a) There was no masonry in the proper sense of the word in any of the hill forts referred to; that is to say, there was no mortar or cement of any kind, nor any walling of stones dressed so as to fit together. (b) The earth-works consisted of one or more lines of fosse and vallum, always conforming to the shape of the ground and ceasing where a precipice or other natural defence rendered them unnecessary. Sometimes there was a combination of the second class of stone-works with the earth-works, and the author offered some remarks as to the probable relative age of the several works. He further pointed out the geographical distribution and local names of the principal camps on the borders.—On behalf of Mr. Naylor, Mr. Lewis exhibited a chalice, which he had lately purchased in Norwich; it had belonged to the parish of Rockland in that neighbourhood (the church has long been in ruins), and bears the legend:— ROCKLAND X

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—February 26.—Reports in connection with *Henry IV*. were presented from the following departments—Historical References by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Rare Words and Phrases by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Plants and Animals by

Dr. J. E. Shaw.—Papers on "Falstaff" by Miss Constance O'Brien and Mr. J. W. Mills, B.A., were read.

ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.—February 7.—The Annual Meeting was held at the Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, the Mayor of the city (Alderman Thomas Baker) in the Chair.—Mr. J. H. Nodal (Hon. Secretary) read the Eighth Annual Report. It stated that three books and a pamphlet had been issued during the year 1880. The books include three original glossaries—namely, *Words in Use in West Cornwall*, by Miss Margaret A. Courtney; *Words in Use in East Cornwall*, by Mr. Thomas Q. Couch; and *Words and Phrases in Use in the Counties of Antrim and Down*, by Mr. William Hugh Patterson. For the other volume, *Old Country and Farming Words*, the Society is indebted to the untiring industry of Mr. James Britten. The words and phrases contained in these two hundred pages have been gathered together from some seventy volumes, mostly books that are either inaccessible to ordinary readers, or are rarely seen by them. It may safely be said that no such collection of rural terms is elsewhere to be found. Its value has been enhanced by the notes of the editor (Mr. Britten), Professor Skeat, and Mr. Robert Holland. The remaining publication of the year is an *Early English Hymn to the Virgin*, in English and Welsh orthography of the fifteenth century, edited from two manuscripts of the Hengwrt collection by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, with notes on the Welsh phonetic copy by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. The publications for 1881 will probably be selected from the following:—*Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs*, collected by the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., edited, with additions and an introduction, by Sebastian Evans, M.A., LL.D., barrister-at-law; *Turner's Names of Herbs* (1547), edited by James Britten, F.L.S.; *Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandry* (1534), edited by the Rev. Professor Skeat; *Glossary of Words in Use in the Isle of Wight*, by C. Roach Smith; *Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect*, Part II., by J. H. Nodal and George Milner; *Dictionary of English Plant Names*, Part III. (completing the work), by J. Britten, F.L.S., and Robert Holland.—The Mayor then moved the adoption of the Report and Treasurer's statement. He congratulated them on the possession of such a collection of books in their library, some of which are of rare value. There is only one publication within his own knowledge relating to the subject which he could not find among them; it is a small tract on *The Sheffield Dialect, in Conversations, Uppa are Hull Arston (Our Mill-room Hearthstone), between a Gentleman's Guide and Jack Wheelswarf*, Parts III. and IV., with a copious glossary, and an introductory note on the sound of the letters *a* and *o* written by a Shevild Chap, printed at Sheffield, 1831, price sixpence. The "Shevild Chap" who wrote this tract was the late Rev. Henry Hunt Piper, for many years minister of a small Unitarian chapel at Norton, two or three miles from Sheffield. In an advertisement at the back of the title-page the editor describes it as the second edition, "the sale of the former editions being unparalleled in the history of Hallamshire; a proof, if not of real merit, that the 'conversations' have afforded amusement." In the preface to the second part the editor

states that "the circulation of the first edition extended to 2,000 copies," and that "repeated requests had been made for a continuation of the subject;" indeed, some friends had recommended the publication of a monthly periodical wherein the debates "uppa are hull arston" might be regularly reported, and the mother tongue of the district be thus preserved in its purity. The cleverness of the "conversations" caused some regret that such a publication was not undertaken, for the conclusion of every reader of them must be that Mr. Piper would have proved himself a capital Tim Bobbin of the Sheffield dialect. In conclusion he wished to direct the attention of the Council to some important manuscripts of which the Manchester Free Reference Library has recently become possessed relating to Tim Bobbin and his works. They belonged originally to Mr. Jesse Lee, a well-known Manchester genealogist and heraldic draughtsman. At his death, many years ago, they fell into the keeping of a relative, from whom they had come into the possession of the Libraries Committee of the Corporation. They comprise writings of Collier himself, letters addressed to him by various correspondents, and letters about him by the late Canon Raines, Sam Bamford, Elijah Ridings, and others. But the works which more especially deserve the notice of the Council of this Society are three glossaries of Lancashire words and phrases. To what extent they are identical he could not say, as no careful examination of them had yet been made, but he regarded the parcel altogether as one of the most important of recent acquisitions to the library. The motion for the adoption of the Report was carried. The Society's library, which contains over a thousand works, is placed in the Central Free Library, in King Street, and is accessible to all students. The Sheffield Chap's book, referred to in the Mayor's speech, has been presented within the past two months by Mr. J. P. Briscoe, of Nottingham, and is now on the shelves. This copy is dated 1834.

GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—February 17.—Mr. Michael Connal, Vice-President, in the Chair.—Professor Veitch gave a description of the Catrail, explaining at considerable length its appearance and purpose; and Notes regarding an urn which was found near Dalserf in 1862 were read by Mr. J. D. Duncan, F.S.A. Scot.



Obituary.

JAMES SPEDDING, M.A.

Born June, 1808, Died 9th March, 1881.

Mr. Spedding's life has been cut short by an accident, which is all the more lamentable, because one cannot help thinking that it is due to that carelessness which makes the streets of London a danger to foot travellers. The world of letters loses a great man, and a great man who was unaffectedly unconscious of his greatness. There is not much to record in his life. Except to those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately, he appears before the antiquarian world chiefly as the devoted exponent of Bacon and his

writings. His magnificent work, *The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, including all his Occasional Works*, in seven volumes, and his edition of Bacon's Works in seven volumes, are known to all English students. Two years ago Mr. Spedding published a volume of his miscellaneous papers entitled, *Reviews and Discussions*. His knowledge and study of Shakspeare was also of a very marked character, and his valuable critical notes were always at the service of his friends. He was at Cambridge with Thackeray, Lord Houghton, Dr. Trench, Tennyson, and other distinguished men; and Tennyson's lines to "J. S." were addressed to him. One other connection with the world of literature, and our too brief notice must close. It was in his rooms at Lincoln's Inn that the London Library was founded, and he lived to see this child of his genial friendship with book-men flourish and strengthen till it has become one of the institutions of London.

FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A.
Died 3rd March, 1881.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., at the early age of forty-six. Mr. Barber was well known as one of the Secretaries of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association, which office he held alone for many years, and to his unremitting exertions during that period of its history may be attributed the success of the Society during later years. The members who have been in the habit of attending the annual excursions of the Society will miss his familiar figure, and the antiquarian world of Yorkshire and of the country generally loses a member whose stores of information were always at the disposal of inquirers.

W. J. BERNHARD-SMITH.

Notes and Queries has to mourn the death of this accomplished contributor to its pages. He was an antiquary who thoroughly understood his own special subject—swords and weapons of war, and of the chase, and armour.

EDWARD BREESE, F.S.A.
Died 10th March, 1881.

Mr. Breese was one of the best-known archaeologists and antiquaries of which North Wales could boast, and his library was, next to that at Peniarth, perhaps the richest and most extensive in Celtic works. His compilation of the *Kalendars of Gwynedd* (1873) is recognised as an authority by Welsh archaeologists. Mr. Breese was an extensive contributor to the pages of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and was preparing for the press at the time of his death a print of one of his valuable MSS., *The Diary of Peter Roberts*. He also contributed to *Bygones*.


The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FIND OF ANCIENT COINS.—(Communicated by H. W. Henfrey.)—The subjoined list of a small find of silver coins which came under my notice recently, will

probably interest your numismatic readers. It shows pretty well what were the different kinds of coins in circulation at one time; the earliest, those of Elizabeth, were—as might be expected—very much worn, while some of those of Charles I. the latest, were quite fresh. The hoard was, I am told, recently found buried in Derbyshire, and the latest coin in it is a shilling of 1641. It is therefore very probable that these coins were hidden away in 1642, at the outbreak of the Civil Wars. It will be recollect that the King set up his standard at Nottingham, on the 25th August, 1642, and in September upon the assembling of the Parliament's army at Northampton, he marched away to Shrewsbury, passing through Derbyshire. I think it very likely, therefore, that the owner of this little hoard buried his money on the approach of the King's army, and Rupert's plunderous troopers, in September, 1642, from which time it has remained undisturbed until 1879. No doubt the possessor either perished in the civil wars, or forgot the place of concealment. The coins are thirty in number, as follows:—

- 4 Elizabeth : Hammered Shillings : M.M. Cross crosslet (3). Scallop (1).
- 9 Elizabeth Hammered Sixpences : M.M. Pheon, 1562. Coronet, 1567.
- Elizabeth Hammered Sixpences : Coronet, 1569. Castle, 1571.
- Elizabeth Hammered Sixpences : Ermine, 1572. Cross, 1578, (3).
- Elizabeth Hammered Sixpences : Ton, 1593.
- 1 Elizabeth Milled Sixpence : M. M. Star (date illegible).
- 1 James I. Shilling. 2nd issue, QVÆ DEVVS, M.M. scallop.
- 3 James I. Sixpences : 1st issue, EXVRGAT, 1603, M.M. thistle.
- James I. Sixpences : 1st issue, Do. 1604, M.M. lis.
- James I. Sixpences : 2nd issue, QVÆ DEVVS, 1602, M.M. thistle.
- 1 Charles I. Half-crown. Tower mint, oval shield, M.M. bell, (1634).
- 7 Charles I. Shillings : Tower, M.M. Lis. Bust in ruff, square shield, (1625).
- Charles I. Shillings : Tower, M.M. Anchor. Square shield, (1638).
- Charles I. Shillings : Tower, M.M. Ton. Square shield, (1638).
- Charles I. Shillings : Tower, M.M. Triangle, do. (1639).
- Charles I. Shillings : Tower, M.M. Star, do. 1640.
- Charles I. Shillings : Tower, M.M. Triangle in circle, do. (1641).
- Charles I. Shillings : Tower (worn) oval shield between C. R. [like Hawkins type 3.]
- 3 Charles I. Sixpences : Tower, M.M. crown, oval shield (1635).
- Charles I. Sixpences : Tower, M.M. Ton, oval shield, (1636).
- Charles I. Sixpences : Tower, M.M. Triangle, square shield, (1639).
- 1 Scottish Silver Coin : James VI. Half Thistle Mark.

A LAWYER'S BILL TEMP. CHARLES I.—(Communicated by Mr. T. Serel.)—The following bill of

charges against the Dean and Chapter of Wells will give a correct idea of the scale of charges in law proceedings upwards of 200 years ago, as well as convey some historical information in connection with a personage of some celebrity in his day—Polydore Vergill.

"The Right Wor'll the Deane and Chapter their charges laid out by me Barth'ew Cox.
Mich's 7 Car. R.

For search of the Patent made to Edward Dyer, Esq., 27 Maii, 27 Eliz.	{ xvjd.	
For the Coppie—vij sheets.	iij.s. viij.d.	
For searchinge the First Fruits Office for the Archdeaconry of Welles and the p'ticulars of the Corps	iij.s. iiijd.	
For the Coppie and signing thereof	vjs. viij.d.	
For the search for fower sev'all Archdeacons	vij.s.	
For two constats of composicons for the said Archdeaconry, one for Mr. Rugg, the second for Mr. Doct'r Wood.	xij.s. iiijd.	
For the search of the surrender of Polidor Virgill, w'ch was 26 December, t'o 38 H. 8	is. iiijd.	
For the Coppie 10 fol.	vjs. viij.d.	
For the searching how the same came out of the Crowne to the Duke of Som'sett by E. vj. by viewing of two sev'all Patents and an Indenture of an Exchange	iij.s.	
For searching for the Indenture of Exchange, whereby the Duke conveyeth the same to the King	is. iiijd.	
For taking a coppie of the p'ticulars	ij.s.	
For searching for the letters patent made vnto Polidor Virgill for life of the said Archdeaconry	is. iiijd.	
For a copy thereof—7 sheets	iij.s. viij.d.	
For a View of a Patent made vnto Polidor Virgill to absent himself from the Archdeaconry, and to travell beyond the seas	is. iiijd.	
For search wether the £x rent reserved by the Patent made to Dyer were any part of the £cxx vj. payable yearly by the Deane and Chapter to His Ma'tie, and I finde it was not p't thereof	is. iiijd.	
For search wether £x were not p't of the £xii and odd money paid by the Deane and Chapter to the King and I finde it is not p't thereof	is. iiijd.	
For a coppie of the two Records	£j.	
For a constat from the Auditor that the now Archdeacon doth pay subsid's for Barrow as p'cell of his Archdeaconry	vjs. viij.d.	
For composing and writing two Breviats for the cause, the one for Mr. Maidwell, the other for Mr. Doct'r Wood	vjs. viij.d.	
For the search to see the p'ticulars of the £xvi and odd money payable by the Deane and Chapter vnto His Ma'tie	ij.s.	
For the coppie thereof	ij.s. vjd.	

For the searchinge at the Rolles for the Act of Parliament for the Restitut'on of the chauntries is. iiijd.
For my travell and charges herein I doe humbly referr myselfe to the Chapter certifyinge hereby that I continewed my paines herein by the space of a moneth or upwards in London."

Lawyers, in modern times, do not often leave their clients to decide the amount they will pay for time and trouble, such as that noticed in the concluding item of the above bill.

BURNING OF DAMERHAM SOUTH, WILTS.—(Communicated by W. D. Pink.)—In the course of certain researches with the view to a pedigree of the family of Pincke, of Kempshott, Hants, I have met with the following incident, which may be worth noting in THE ANTIQUARY:—The Rev. Henry Pincke, Lord of the Manor of Winslade-cum-Kempshott, early in the last century, was also vicar of Damerham South, Wilts, from 1698 till his death in 1723. During his tenancy of that living, it seems a fire broke out in the village, consuming apparently nearly the whole place, and reducing the inhabitants to great destitution, whereupon the following circular was issued by the vicar and churchwardens:—

"To the Rev. Mr. Sowlon ? (name rather illegible), minister of Ffontill.

"We doubt not but the loss sustained by fire in our parish of Damerham South, in the county of Wilts, hath reached you before this, which happ'd the 21st of this instant March, in the Night, which soon Burnt down and destroyed the dwelling-houses, Barns, Shops, Stables, goods, and the most part of the household goods, other goods, and wearing apparel of eleven familys, the whole amounting to £500. and upwards, to the utter ruine of the most part of the poor sufferers, unless relieved by the Charity of well disposed people; we, therefore doe recommend them as fit objects of your Charity, and shall not trouble you any further, by brief or otherwise, and shall take it as a signal favour, and are

"Yr humble ser",
(Signed) "HEN. PINCKE, Vic".
"GEORGE BUDDEN, { Churchwardens.
"JOHN CLARKE,
"JOHN STOKES, { Overseers.
"RICH. PENNY, {

"Dated March 24, 1718."

The result of this appeal does not appear; but it was doubtless effectual. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the same village was overtaken by a similar calamity in the year 1864, upon which occasion the Rev. W. Owen, the present vicar—to whose courtesy I am indebted for the foregoing note—also appealed to the public on behalf of his distressed parishioners, and after the manner of his predecessor of 150 years earlier. In response to the untiring exertions of the vicar a handsome sum was raised, with which the damage was made good, and the "scorched and desolated village" again restored to its "former cheerful and picturesque appearance, and the inhabitants to their domestic tranquillity and comfort."

Antiquarian News.

The excavations which have been going on under the famous Lion at Cheeronea, where the Boeotians who fell in the battle with Philip of Macedon, 338 B.C., are supposed to be interred, have thus far, it is said, disclosed 270 skeletons.

By a slip of the pen, it appears in our last number that the custom in which the Princess of Wales took part related to Normanton Castle. The ancient custom of demanding a horseshoe of course relates to the county town of Oakham, distant about five miles from Normanton.

A remarkable story has reached us from Algiers. M. Tarry, a French archaeologist, who has been carrying on work in connection with the proposed Trans-Sahara Railway, has, it appears, discovered a town as completely buried in the sand as was Pompeii in the ashes of Vesuvius.

An exhibition of old English embroidery will be held by the Committee of the School of Art Needle-work, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Princess Christian, at their buildings in Exhibition Road, South Kensington. It will be opened on the 28th of March, and closed on the 9th of April. We hope to publish an account of the Exhibition.

It has at last been decided to print the whole of the catalogue of the British Museum Library. The grant at the disposal of the Trustees is so small that the work can only proceed very slowly, and it will be many years before it can be completed. We trust that some of the anomalies of the present arrangement will be rectified before the manuscript goes to press.

Some excavations commenced at a short distance from the walls of Pompeii, with a view of ascertaining the nature of the surroundings of the city, have led, it is reported, to the discovery of thirty skeletons, ten of which were huddled together in one room of a small suburban villa. Among the bones were found bracelets, necklaces, earrings, and other like objects.

A portion of the fine ruin, Carew Castle, Pembroke-shire, inside the entrance gateway, has lately fallen down, owing to the severe gales of the past winter. It is hoped that the owners may be induced to expend a few pounds so that a further imminent downfall may be avoided. The very ancient inscribed cross, near this Castle, so well known to antiquaries, is in a good state of preservation.

A recently issued report of the Inclosure Commissioners relates to Thurstan Common, Cheshire, and it states that "within the limits of the allotment is a large mass of sandstone, known as *Thor's Stone*, the subject of various traditions in the district, and it is one of the conditions of the Provisional Order that it be preserved." We should like to see the traditions preserved as well. Surely some of our readers could assist us in this.

Mr. Walter Crane is about to bring out what gives promise of being a fine work of art. It is a new poem entitled "The First of May," containing fifty-

seven designs of the denizens of Fairyland at May-time—men, women, boys, girls, fairies, demons, elves, imps, beasts, birds, and even insects, all singing, dancing, flying, joyous or sad, in each scene of the masque. The edition will be limited to 200 first proofs and 300 second proofs, and Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. are the publishers.

A curious Parliamentary custom is worth noting. In the House of Lords, on Ash Wednesday last (according to ancient precedent, last applied in the year 1852), the Clerk at the table made a list of the peers present, and that list was in due course handed to Lord Redesdale, who, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, occupied the woolsack. The names having been announced one by one, two Queen's marshals, wearing their peculiar headgear, appeared in the doorway, and a procession, consisting of the peers and the officials of the House, preceded by the Sergeant bearing the mace, was formed, and marched to Westminster Abbey, there to take part in the service appointed for the day.

Mr. Cornelius Walford lately read one of his marvellously industrious papers at the Statistical Society, on "Deaths arising from Accidents," and he gave an interesting picture of London streets in the old time:—The dangers of the streets of the metropolis in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are vividly portrayed by Gay in his *Trivia*—

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the said pavement, heapy rubbish grows ;
Or arched vaults their gaping jaws extend,
Or the dark caves to common shores descend ;
Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her ebon throne ;
In the wide gulph the shatter'd coach o'erthrown.

Three Roman altars, along with a Roman statue, have recently been presented to the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by the Mother Superior of St. Mary's Convent, Micklegate. The statue and the altars were discovered whilst excavating in the grounds of the above convent, some five feet below the surface. The statue was found in a recumbent position, and in the place of the missing feet lay the three Roman altars, *Deo Marti, Matribus Domestici, Deo Veteri*. In lifting the statue to the ground level, the head was accidentally severed from the body; but the figure otherwise sustained no injury in its transfer, first to another part of the grounds, and afterwards to the convent, where it remained until the date of its presentation to the museum.

An ancient custom of playing at football in the public streets was observed at Nuneaton on Shrove Tuesday last. During the morning a number of labourers canvassed the town for subscriptions, and between one and two o'clock the ball was started, hundreds of roughs assembling and kicking it through the streets. Tradesmen had to put up their shutters. The police attempted to stop the game, but were somewhat roughly handled. The football kicking was continued on Tuesday night, and led to great disorder, during which a number of police-officers who were on duty were badly knocked about while endeavouring to stop the game. Policemen's hats

were knocked off and kicked about the streets, stones and other missiles were thrown, and the police were also pelted with mud.

An interesting discovery of City antiquities was made at the beginning of March, during the excavations under Messrs. Brown, Davis and Co.'s premises in Love Lane, Wood Street. It is an ancient well, probably, says the *City Press*, of Roman origin. It is in an excellent state of preservation, being lined with small sharp stones, and having a coping of massive masonry. The well is coated on the outside with chalk, and measures fourteen feet in height, though probably it goes much deeper into the earth, and two feet three inches in diameter. The interior is partly filled with débris. A few yards off, and about ten feet deeper, a small quantity of water was found, which doubtless had something to do with the source of the spring. Amongst other relics which have been exhumed during the progress of excavation is a boat's head in a very fair state of preservation.

Mr. North, F.S.A., author of various books on Church Bells, has now nearly ready for the press a large illustrated work on the Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln. It will contain much original matter from parochial and national records hitherto unpublished; the "uses" of the Lincolnshire Bells, past and present, will occupy a large section; another section will contain short memoirs of the founders. The Cathedral Bells (including the Lady Bells and Great Tom), and the ancient Society of Ringers there, will receive due attention. The inscriptions and measurements of the bells in the county, with engravings and drawings of the founders' stamps, will be given, with any traditions attaching to them. A prospectus of the work has just been issued, copies of which can be obtained by written application to Mr. North, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The Council of the Folk-lore Society have sent out to its members the remaining two volumes due for 1880. These are Mr. Britten's edition of Aubrey's *Gentilisme et Judaisme*, and the concluding part of the *Folk-lore Record*. This latter contains:—Two English Folk Tales, by Professor Dr. George Stephens; Folk-lore Traditions of Historical Events, by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; Singing Games, by Miss Evelyn Carrington; Additions to *Yorkshire Local Rhymes and Sayings*; Folk-lore Source of some of M. Galland's Tales, by Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A.; M. Sébillot's Scheme for the Collection and Classification of Folk-lore, by Alfred Nutt; Danish Popular Tales, by Professor Grundtvig; the Icelandic Story of Cinderella, by William Howard Carpenter; an Old Danish Ballad, communicated by Professor Grundtvig; a Rural Wedding in Lorraine; Notes; Queries; Notices and News; and the Annual Report for 1879.

The old Cock Tavern in London is in danger of being pulled down. The Commissioners of Sewers are about to set back the whole of the premises from Chancery Lane to the corner of Bell Yard. Many persons will watch with interest to learn whether, in the work of demolition, the Commissioners will find it necessary to remove the old Cock Tavern, or merely to cut through the long wooden passage by which it is at present approached. The place has been preserved in almost the same condition as in the days of

Charles I. Here the 'prentices retired to discuss their ale and beef after a football match in the Strand or a raid upon the Jews. There Pepys took Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Knipp to sup, when they drank and were mighty merry. In later times, Johnson delivered there many of his oracular discourses to Boswell and Goldsmith. Here Reynolds often came, and here Tennyson penned his famous ode to the fortunate head-waiter of the day.

Barnard's Inn, which is stated to have been recently sold, was one of the ancient Inns of Chancery. From the evidence given in 1854 before the Royal Commission on the Inns of Court and Chancery, it appears that very little is known of the history of the Society. The treasurer and secretary of the Inn then deposited that its books were three hundred years old, and that it held its property under a lease, renewable every fourteen years, at a fine of £1,400. About two hundred years ago a reader occasionally came from Gray's Inn, to which Society Barnard's Inn was originally attached; and the library, which consisted of "a few old books that were of no use," has been sold. In 1854 the Society consisted of a principal, five ancients, and nine companions. The companions appear to be chosen by the principal and ancients. The advantage of being a companion was stated to be "the dining," and the advantage of being an ancient, "dinners and some little fees." The dinner in hall was described as "a kind of convivial party." A fuller account of this inn will be given in a future number.

The old saying that great truths travel slowly, has just received a curious illustration. The Death Warrant of Charles I., which was deposited in the House of Lords by Colonel Hacker in 1660, was, in 1872, made the subject of *Another Historic Doubt in Notes and Queris* by Mr. Thoms, who proved, as he believed, that the statement "that it was drawn and signed when it professes to be, namely, on the 29th January, 1648-9," was an absolute untruth. This startling discovery remained unnoticed until the 22nd January of the present year, when, as we noticed last month, Mr. Reginald F. D. Palgrave, the Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, made Mr. Thoms' *Historic Doubt* the subject of a paper in *The Athenaeum*, which was followed by two others on the 5th and 19th February, agreeing entirely with Mr. Thoms as to the "absolute untruth" of the dating of the warrant, but arguing that such signing and dating took place on Tuesday the 23rd. Mr. Thoms' reply to Mr. Palgrave appeared in *The St. James' Gazette* of the 18th of March, and the Papers deserve the attention of all who take an interest in historical questions, not only for the new light they throw on an important chapter in our history, but for the example they set of the courtesy with which such controversies may be carried on. We should like to see the Papers of Mr. Thoms and Mr. Palgrave printed together and published.

Last month, Messrs. Sotheby & Co. sold by auction, at their rooms, a copy of the famous Mazarin Bible, which is the earliest printed Bible known to be in existence, and believed to be also the first book ever printed from movable types. It is described as "*Biblia Sacra Latina (Testamentum Vetus) e versione et cum prefatione S. Hieronymi*. No name of place or date, but known to have been printed at Metz

by Gutenberg and Fust about A.D. 1452 ; folio. In the original pig-skin binding on oak boards, restored by Bedford." This copy contains the Old Testament only, and, from the fact of its being bound originally in one volume, it has been suggested that some copies were thus issued for the special use of the Jews. The volume is quite complete down to the end of the Book of Maccabees, with folio 486 and a portion of folio 506 in perfect facsimile. It has a few worm-holes, but the volume is in excellent condition, and measures 14*in.* in height. Two copies, one on paper and the other on vellum, were sold a few years ago at the sale of Mr. Perkin's library. The existence of this copy, it may be added, was altogether unknown until it was accidentally discovered in the sacristy of a village church in Bavaria, where it was purchased by its late owner, a foreign gentleman. After a spirited competition, the book was knocked down for £760 to Mr. Quaritch.

An interesting old house in the village of Elstree, and one around which the historical associations of nearly four centuries have gathered, is being demolished. It stands flush with the public road, one side fronting the village street, and the other looking out upon the fields northward. This ancient habitation is Elstree Hall, and which until lately possessed some interesting antiquarian features; these have already been removed, and this landmark of many generations is about to be swept away. The *Herts Advertiser* gives us some interesting details of its structure. From a copy of a very old engraving, its original external appearance must have been somewhat semi-ecclesiastical and very picturesque. The ancient old door of carved oak still exists, but of the two windows on each side of it below, and of the two on each side of it above, no trace remains. There was a window also immediately over the door. The two centre windows were round; the others were long, all of a bastard Gothic character. They were all filled with stained glass, representing scriptural incidents. The windows of Elstree Hall were, alas! removed by a former owner of the house. The interior of this habitation was, until within the memory of living man, an unaltered specimen of the ancient old hall of a late date, with its capacious living-place and enormous chimney and dog-irons; its "privie parlour," its sleeping chambers, kitchen, and domestic offices. Some years ago this arrangement was altered, and a second parlour formed by the contraction of the large hall. The alteration did not, fortunately, destroy many of the original features of the place, and left untouched the old parlour with its floor and wainscot of oak, and its remarkably curious and singularly handsome stone carved chimney-piece, bearing the deeply-cut date of 1529. It also spared the bedrooms, in which were oak floors and wainscots, and oak-carved chimney-pieces, one of a very handsome character. Miss Phillimore, in her admirable little work of *The Twelve Churches*, gives an account of these chimney-pieces. The date on the parlour mantelpiece is ten years earlier than any known record of the Manor of Elstree; hence it has been inferred that in 1529 the place was simply an ecclesiastical appendage to St. Albans, and that probably the hall in question was built as the residence of lay brothers in connection with the Abbey.

Sir H. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., delivered a lecture at the London Institution, on March 1, on "Succession to Thrones." Amongst the different claimants to the throne of Afghanistan were Rahman, the present ruler, Yakoub Khan, Ayoub, and Shere Ali, who succeeded Dost Mahomed. Yet Shere Ali was not the eldest son of Dost Mahomed, and Rahman was not the eldest son of Shere Ali. The great difference between the East and the West was, that the past of the West lived in the present of the East; and what we called barbarism was the infant state of our own civilization. In early times sovereignty was constantly seen to reside, not in an individual or definite line of princes, but in a group of kinsmen, a house, or a clan. In Greek history it was the ascendancy of some one city over a number of cities or commonwealths. Of this nature was the famous empire of Rome, while Rome continued to be a republic. Among the Hebrews there were two rival royal clans—the princes of Israel and Judah. In the beginnings of history, quarrels were rife in reigning families as to which should exercise supremacy over the rest, and probably the most ancient method of settling these quarrels was what was called in our own day natural selection, in which the ablest, strongest, or luckiest, made himself supreme. Fearful atrocities have been committed in the palace of Mandalay, where the King of Burmah, within a week, had shed the blood of every royal male or female within his grasp. The law of succession was not determined, and if the king had not settled the question in this summary way, there would probably have been a long and desolating war. The descent of the sovereignty to the eldest living male of the family, still survived amongst the Turks, and at least six Sultans had slain all their brothers, nephews, and cousins to secure succession to their own eldest son. The Irish tribesmen had the same law of succession, the brother of the last chief being chosen in preference to the son, in order that the chieftain might be a grown man. Every one was acquainted with Edward III.'s claim to the French throne as descending through the female line of French royalty, and the hundred years' war which followed that claim. Nearly all modern historians concurred in the opinion that Edward's claim was illegal, but he (the lecturer) was not sure that there was no sanction for it in the state of the law at the time of the contest. The objection to Edward's claim was supposed to be founded on the Salic law, but it was perfectly clear that that law did not refer to royal descent at all, but only to common property, and the law to be administered in the court of "the hundred." The French said it was their national spirit that had created the Salic rule, and they might have been governed by a German, a Spaniard, or an Englishman, if they had not confined the royal descent to the male line. The consequence was taken for the cause, and it would be more correct to say that the Salic rule had a great share in creating the French national spirit. Owing to the Salic rule, the king always belonged to the heart and core of monarchy. The lecturer said that it was a remarkable fact that, although over 900 years had passed since the time of Hugh Capet, there were still living two undoubted descendants along the male line of that prince—De Chambord and Don Carlos.

Correspondence.

FALSTAFF'S "BOAR'S HEAD."

In the maps of London published fifty years ago will be found Great East Cheap, leading from Cannon Street to Little East Cheap, on the east side of Fish Street Hill and Gracechurch Street. In the "plan of the City of London, Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, with new additional buildings, published in 1720," and reprinted in Cassell's *Old and New London*, only Cannon Street is named and Little East Cheap; whilst in Aggas' map of Elizabeth's reign, 1560, "Eschepe" is named, leading from "Canwickie Street" to St. Margaret's, and no Little East Cheap mentioned. In Cassell's last map no Great East Cheap appears.

I recollect passing daily, fifty years ago, a Boar's Head in Great East Cheap. Now, I find a modern house and modern Boar's Head in Cannon Street, near the spot of the Head in 1825. Can evidence be produced that the present Boar's Head is on the site of Falstaff's Boar's Head? And if it be so, might not the City of London put up a tablet on the house properly recording all the facts?

HENRY COLE.

[We commend Sir Henry Cole's suggestion to the attention of the City Lands Committee, who, we understand, propose to place memorial tablets on certain buildings of interest within their jurisdiction. The exact position of the original Boar's Head is said to be that now occupied by King William IV.'s statue. The tavern was taken down in 1831, and the sign deposited in the museum at the Guildhall.—ED.]

KATHERINE AUDLEY, OF LEDBURY.

Katherine Audley, or, as she is commonly called, Saint Catherine, was a religious woman in the reign of Edward II., and had maid named Mabel; and not being fixed in any place, she had a revelation that she should not set up her rest till she should come to a town where the bells should ring of themselves; she and her maid coming near Ledbury, heard the bells ringing, though the church doors were shut and no ringers there. Here, then, she determined to spend the remainder of her days, and built a hermitage, living on herbs, and sometimes on milk. The King, in consideration of her birth or piety, or both, granted her an annuity of 30*l.*

FRANK PARR.

Ledbury.

PARR FAMILY OF LANCASHIRE AND DEVONSHIRE.

Can any one assist me, or give me any information respecting the following:—A branch of the ancient Lancashire family of Parr was seated in Devonshire about the middle of the sixteenth century. Robert Parr, a merchant in Exeter, was born about 1567, and of this branch it is presumed the late Codrington Parr, Esq., of Stoneland, Dawlish (who died there

November, 1853), was a descendant. Of what branch of the ancient Lancashire family of Parr was Robert Parr? What is the surname of Parr derived from, and how long has it been in use in Lancashire? Or can any one give me further information relating to the Lancashire and Devonshire family of Parr?

FRANK PARR.

Ledbury.



OLD GLASGOW.

THE AGE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

(iii. 143.)

In my letter on this subject, which appeared in the December Number of *THE ANTIQUARY*, I say that the old shaft differs from those adjoining it on plan. That is true, and is now admitted by your correspondent "W. G.;" but, unfortunately, I also say that it is *more* nearly circular, whereas I ought to have said that it is *less* nearly circular. That this was purely an inadvertence the plan which I sent you prior to the date of my letter clearly proves, as on that plan the correct form of both shafts is shown; but I thank your correspondent for directing my attention to the slip. I am sorry that "W. G." is not disposed to acknowledge his errors with equal readiness, as all I wish to say in reply to his long letter, which appears in your March Number, is this—that, with the slight exception just noticed, *every statement in my letter is absolutely correct*. I cannot ask you to give me space to follow the rambling strictures of your correspondent; but, as accuracy is of the first importance to archaeologists, I think this difference of opinion about the description of a most interesting bit of architecture should not rest here. I shall therefore venture to make a proposal: Let some members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and some of the Glasgow Archaeological Society meet me and "W. G." in the Cathedral, and talk the matter over. If I fail to satisfy them that I am right, I shall be happy to pay all expenses—including the cost of a good dinner; and if "W. G." is declared to be in the wrong, I shall expect him to act the host. In either case, I have no doubt we would be able to send you an interesting note of the proceedings, and be good friends ever after. As "W. G." has the advantage of knowing my name, I shall expect to hear from him.

JOHN HONEYMAN.

140, Bath Street, Glasgow.



WEDDING RINGS.

I have in my possession two of these—one, a large massive ring with this motto on the inside, "I love and lyke my choyce," and I should say, from the formation of the letters, would be of the earlier part of the seventeenth century. The other is much smaller, and has the following: "In thy breast my heart doth rest," and is, I think, of a later date.

J. S.

Canterbury.



FAMILY OF VOWELL.

Can any reader of THE ANTIQUARY inform me if there are any of the Vowells of Devon, Somerset, Essex, and Cereyke Abbey, Norfolk, still existing? They are believed to be extinct, but any information would oblige.

E. VOWELL.

Cirencester.

LEONARD PLUKENET.

(iii. 95.)

I have several Record papers signed by Leonard Plukenet, the earliest date being 1693, and the latest April, 1701. Also a document signed by Hugh Plukenet as legatee of Leonard Plukenet, date July 1, 1725.

EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

"QUEEN ANNE IS DEAD."

Mr. Saunders, in his *Annals of Portsmouth*, p. 39 (Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1880), has a curious anecdote bearing upon the origin of this saying, which may probably interest your readers:—

"About the year 1707 Sir John Gibson was the very unpopular governor of Portsmouth. It was this Gibson who behaved so roughly to Mr. Carter, grandfather of Sir John Carter, Mayor of Portsmouth, 1782. Mr. Carter, being in the Royal Exchange, London, was a spectator of the proclamation of George I. as King, and afterwards travelled down to Portsmouth on foot. Arriving there on the 3rd of August, 1714, he promulgated the news of Queen Anne's death. Gibson, a strict Jacobite, not having received official notification of the event, treated the statement as seditious, and was about to commit Mr. Carter to prison, when a king's messenger arrived confirming the news. This threatened imprisonment and its frustration gave rise to the joke, 'Pray, can you tell me if Queen Anne is dead?'"

H. I. J.

Southsea.

TEMPLE AT BIDDULPH.

In Ward's *History of Stoke-upon-Trent*, p. 464, in a note, it is said:—"Trent riseth about seven miles from Trentham, not far from a village called Biddulph, within half a mile of the Temple that was wont to be where the very head of Trent is," &c. The writer cites, as his authority, *Extract from an old Black-letter Account of Nottingham Castle*. I have altered the statement to modern English.

Can any of your readers say what and where the Temple referred to is?

THOMAS COOPER.

Congleton.

FIELD NAMES.

In this township I find the following curious field names existing. Can any of your correspondents who

are versed in such matters tell me if they are local or general, and if there is any meaning to be attached to the names? Rigging Meadow, Crookilly Wood, Tutt-sow, Slang, Carr, Tang, Copy Croft, Blakeyer, Handley, Marleyer Bent, Warity, Hipley, Carnfield, Moadlock, Heyhurst, Royley, Near Riding, Royley Gill, Braddock, Red Jurr, Little Warth, Sharplers, Owlers, Cockshutt, and Ox Hey.

JAMES COCKS.

Bredbury, near Stockport.

RUSHES IN CHURCHES.

At p. 96, vol. ii., mention is made of "the old custom of placing hay in the seats to keep the feet of the worshippers warm during divine service." I well recollect that in the parish church of Long Bennington, in Lincolnshire, of which my father was curate, it was the custom as late as the year 1810 to spread straw in the pews on Christmas Eve. I then understood that this was done not only to keep the feet of the worshippers warm, but also to remind them that our Saviour was born as at that time in a stable. It was also the custom in the same church for the clerk, after the first publication of the banns of marriage by the minister, to respond, "God speed them well."

WM. WILLIAMSON.

Fairstowe, Bath.

OLD PARR.

Can any one assist me or give me any information respecting the ancestors and descendants of old Thomas Parr, who is said to have lived to the age of 152 years, and through ten reigns, from Edward IV. to Charles I.? Said to have been born on the 12th day of September, 1483, at Winnington, Salop; buried in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, on the 15th of November, 1635.

FRANK PARR.

Ledbury.

SEA-SERGEANTS.

Major Gwynne Hughes wishes for some information about the Society of Sea-Sergeants (vol. ii. p. 183). This was a social club, composed of the county *elite*, who met once a year in one of the seaports of South Wales. The theory that the society had anything to do with the wars of the Roses or the Jacobites has been rejected. The number was not to exceed twenty-four. In 1749 a lady patroness was first elected. She was to be unmarried, and connected with the place of meeting. She had to dine with the members one day in the week of meeting, on which day members were allowed to introduce a lady.

The earliest account is of the meeting of 1726, which, however, was probably a revival. They met in 1726 at Hubbarton, Colonel William Barlow being president; at Swansea, 13th June, 1752, under Sir J. Philipps; at Tarby, 2nd June, 1753, when Richard Glynne, of Tabaris, apparently the grandfather of Major Gwynne Hughes, was presented. The last but one meeting was held in 1760, under Sir J. Philipps. The

last surviving member was John Harries, Esq., of Priskilly, who died about 1804. Further particulars will be found in Fenton's *Tour*.

E. L. BANWELL.

Melksham.



THE BRITISH DOG.

(iii. 55, 116.)

Mr. H. Wickham (Strood) draws attention to the numerous illustrations of this animal in the pottery, now commonly called "Caistor ware," good examples of which may be found in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, where the Romano-British pottery is fully treated on. This ware was unquestionably made in Britain, and the dogs upon it are so boldly and so distinctively drawn, that we may safely accept them as portraits.

Mr. M. B. Wynn (Hon. Sec. of the Mastiff Club, Melton Mowbray) writes:—"The statement that Shakespeare 'never says a good word for the dog,' is slightly erroneous. Shakespeare was not a sportsman in feeling, nor do we find him introducing any great amount of natural history or love for animals into his writings; yet he did bear testimony to the British mastiff's courage. 'That island of England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of unmatchedable courage.' (*Henry V.*, act iii. scene 7.)"

Mr. Wynn then asks:—"Can any of the readers of this journal explain the correct meaning of the word mastiff, and also say in what record it is earliest found—either in the English form 'mastiff' or Latinized form 'mastivus'? Manwood states the word mastiff is derived from 'Masse la fesse.' Others hold that it is derived from the French matin or older form, mastin—the farm or homestead dog. Whilst the somewhat similar sounds of massif (French), massive, mastive, mastivus, and mastiff, coupled with the Old English word masty (a thickset or massive fellow), suggest somewhat the idea that mastiff is only another form of massive, literally meaning a vast thickset dog, as described by Caius."



THE WARMING-PAN STORY.

(iii. 114.)

Mr. William Wilson, of Berwick-on-Tweed, draws attention to the fact that an account of the proceedings alluded to by Mr. Ewald was published, by order of the King, immediately after the meeting of the Council, in a pamphlet of forty pages. The following is the full title:—"The Several Declarations, Together with the Several Depositions made in Council on Monday, the 22nd of October, 1688, concerning The Birth of the Prince of Wales. N.B. Those Mark'd with this Mark * were Roman Catholicks. London: Printed, and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster."

Mr. James Fettes (of Douglas, Isle of Man) also sends the same information.



TRADITIONS ABOUT OLD BUILDINGS.

The subject opened by Mr. Gomme is of considerable interest, and a general collection of the folk-lore tales of this character throughout Europe would be a work of considerable and varied interest. Let me just instance a few samples which possibly may not be familiar to your readers. First, in the extreme west of England we have a series of legends about buildings. Lydford Castle has two traditions about it, at least. The first is commemorated in the familiar Devonshire proverb: "Lydford law, hanging first and trying after." The ghost of Judge Jeffries is said to haunt its ruins. A humorous poetical account of the castle, in old English, is given in many of our Devonshire histories. Lydford Castle is not the only building about which proverbs are told. In the old Town-hall of Marazion, or Marketjew (about the name of which so much discussion has taken place in the ANTIQUARY), the Mayor used to sit (so tradition says) in a window; hence the proverb, "Like the Mayor of Marketjew, sitting in his own light." St. Michael's Mount, close by, on which a monastery, now converted to a mansion, was erected, is said to have stood in a forest. Legends of the Enemy of Mankind and some old buildings are numerous enough—e.g., it is said that as the masons built up the towers of Towednack Church, near St. Ives, the Devil knocked the stones down: hence its dwarfed dimensions. This evidently is a storm-myth. In the yard of the Angel Inn at Helston, is shown the massive stone boulder which legend declares to have been the gate of Hell which Satan dropped there when St. Michael caught him. If legends about imaginary cities could be added to this branch of the subject, one might instance the mythic city of Lancarrow, washed away in the Bristol Channel; or the palace of Teudar, Prince of Cornwall, buried under the sands near Hayle; or the still more famed Lyonnesse, between the Land's End and the Scilly Isles. Turning from England to the Continent, we find that the connecting "certain traditions and superstitions" with old buildings is by no means peculiarly English. There is probably scarcely a province or old city of Europe where there is not some folk-lore tale connected with its old buildings. The Rhineland legends about castles and churches of course could fill, and indeed have filled, volumes. The Breton and Italian tales are hardly less fanciful. But my illustrations will be further east, and probably less familiar to your readers. The two first are "foundation theories," such as Mr. Gomme refers to. At the Wawel of Cracow, the old Kremlin, so to speak, of the city—palace, fortress, cathedral, royal mausoleum combined—is still pointed out the cave of Krakus, the founder of the city, within the palace enclosure, where it is said that prince (the father of the mythic Wanda) slew the dragon; a recurrence of the well-known Aryan myth of the dragon-slayers, which we find in the legend of St. George and the Dragon, in the Somerville "Worm" at Lynton, in the often-used dragon of heraldry. Something this common myth implies the struggles of good and evil, and, in Christian days, of Christianity with Pagan chiefs. Be it as it may, a dragon myth is connected with the founding of Cracow, and the dragon hole is still shown. As to the

foundation of Gniezn, the most ancient capital of the Polish nation, another myth exists. Lech I. is said, with his wandering Sarmatian tribes, to have travelled through the forests of the vast plains of the Vistula and Warta, seeking a sign. At length the chief found a white eagle sitting on her nest. He accepted the omen, and founded a city, henceforth called *Gniezn*, the city of the nest—the cradle of his kingdom. Posen has a still more mythic origin. The three founders of the Slavonic peoples, *Rus*, *Lech*, and *Czech*, the founders respectively of the Russian, Polish, and Bohemian nations, met here, and recognized each other; hence it is called *Poznania*, the City of Recognition. The subject Mr. Gomme has opened is one of deep interest.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Mr. G. E. Duff, of Cheltenham, also writes that there is a church situated a few miles from Cheltenham—viz., that of Churchdown—which owes its position to supernatural agency. The villagers began to build it at the bottom of a steep hill, but every night a black spirit carried up the stones to the summit, where after a few more vain efforts they began to build it, and where it now stands. The church itself is probably exceedingly old.

SLOPING OF CHURCH NAVES.

Some years ago, when I restored a church in Bedfordshire, I found the floor of the nave sloped upwards from the west to the chancel about three feet. In this particular instance the church is built upon rising ground, so that may possibly account for this peculiar feature; but I remember once seeing an account of the restoration of a church, near Bristol, I think, where the floor of the nave sloped in a similar direction; and it was there stated that the nature of the ground did not account for it, but it was suggested that the floor was originally sloped in that direction symbolically of the position of our Saviour's body upon the cross. Can any one tell me of any other known or suggested reason for this slope?

J. G. RAYNES.

THE FAMILY OF EVERS.

My grandfather, "Mr. John Evers," left England for America the latter part of the year "1767." From the private "letter ledger" of my grandfather, "John Evers," I learn his mother died in the early part of "1794," leaving a daughter "Elizabeth," who married one "Adcock" (?), at "Leicester," England, in said year "1794." Now, it is my desire to obtain all the information possible as to my grandmother Evers—viz., her Christian name, with name ere marriage, with all family information as to her, &c. Also the name and descent of my great-grandfather Evers, whose Christian name I think was "Henry" (?), yet do not know for certain.

From the arms engraved and stamped on the remaining private silver plate of the family I have strong reason to infer we inherit from William Avere,

or Evers, of Bishops-Middleham, county Durham England, or Ralph Evers, of Dalby, Leicestershire.

As a lead to you, his arms are—Or, on a chief, gules, a lion passant guardant, of the first. Crest—A demi-lion rampant, or. Motto—"Audi alteram." The seal is oval-shaped, bearing the monogram "J. E." surrounded by a fleur-de-lis.

WILLIAM TITUS EVERE.

The Ridings, North New York.
[Answers direct to our correspondent.]



EUGENE ARAM.

I don't know if your attention has ever been called to the list of subscribers to Gen's *History of Hull* of 1735. Before me lies the reprint of that work of 1869, and in the old list of subscribers occur these two names, "Mr. Peter Aram, author of a poem on *Studley Park*," and "Mr. Eugenius Aram." In 1734 the notorious Eugene Aram went from London to Knaresborough. Ten years later he is believed to have murdered his friend Clark there.

ROBERT HARRISON.

London Library.



THE ROMAN VILLA NEAR BRADING.

With reference to the fifth medallion spoken of in iii. 6, 7, Mr. Nicholson will have seen the remark in the *Academy* (January 8, p. 27), to the effect that it may not be "unduly rash to assume that it is a symbol connected with the worship of Mithras." I would call attention to two facts:—(1.) That the cock is almost universally connected with sun-worship. It is specially remarked that the cock was sacred to Helios, and in China we have some very interesting relics of sun-worship with which the cock is to-day intimately associated. It is, then, quite reasonable to suppose that the "composite creature, part man and part cock" is connected with that branch of mythology. (2.) Such "composite creatures" are not confined to the West. In China various kinds exist still, being used as charms. Thus, one charm, which is often used in connection with houses, consists of a clay representation of a lad sitting on a three-legged creature with a bow in his hand, as if in the act of shooting an arrow. The cock sometimes takes its place, and I have a vivid recollection of the form of one of these creatures perched on the ridge of a house just opposite my window in Canton, and directed to the east. The popular explanation of their use is, that they ward off evil spirits and destructive animals, which reminds us of the statement respecting Mithra, who protects from evil spirits. The solar-bird is dealt with at large by Brand and Brewer. In reference to the nondescript Chinese charm referred to, Mr. F. W. Eastlake, says (*China Review*, ix. 122):—"The Babylonians employ a very similar figure. Istar, the Astarte of the Phoenicians and the 'Diana of the Ephesians,' standing on some wild animal, with a crescent above her head, was in great repute as an amulet or charm, and on many bas-reliefs we find the god Bel standing above a dragon with a drawn bow—a symbol of the triumph of the good

CORRESPONDENCE.

principle. The "Fighting Man" on the standard of King Harold and his Saxons at the battle of Hastings may have been something similar." The question is an interesting one for comparative mythologists.

H. FRIEND.



MURAL PAINTINGS.

I am on the point of bringing out, on behalf of the Council of Education, South Kensington Museum, a new and enlarged edition of the List of Buildings, chiefly Ecclesiastical, in Great Britain and Ireland, in which mural paintings and other painted decorations, of a date not later than the sixteenth century, are, or recently have been, in existence, with a brief notice of the painted decorations in each instance, and an index of all the subjects thus depicted, including the examples of painted screens, roofs, monuments, &c. Although most of the works containing information on these subjects have been consulted, and the present edition already contains a list of 1,600 examples, as compared with 500 in the last edition, still it cannot be expected that anything approaching a complete list has as yet been compiled. I shall therefore esteem it as a favour if any of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY will kindly communicate to me any examples, not already generally known, which may have come under their notice, and shall be glad to send proof slips to those who may be able and willing to afford us material assistance, and further on my part to give any information I can to those interested in these subjects.

CHARLES E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A.
Merry Hill House, Bushey, Watford.



GOVERNOR GODFREY.

I am engaged on a biography of Edward Godfrey, Governor of the Province of Maine, 1649-1652, and I would fain hope that you or your readers may be able to indicate some sources of information about the family. One fact in his case is of much interest and curiosity to me. All his letters, from 1660 to 1663, which I have been able to find, are dated "Ludgate." This, according to Strype, was a free debtors' prison, especially for the better classes, as merchants and tradesmen who had met with reverses in maritime traffic. Now the facts in his case all point to this end—that he was improvident in his latter days. When Cromwell came upon the stage the Massachusetts Puritans were mean enough to take away all his property and power, simply because he was a Royalist. Upon a forced construction of their charter they claimed jurisdiction over his territory in 1652 and ever after. That he lost the accumulated wealth of his long toil in this wilderness is certain. He went back to England in a few years, and in 1661 I find him writing to the son of Governor Winthrop, from Ludgate, stating that he was "restrained of his libertie," and later from the same place to Thomas Povey, one of His Majesty's Council for Foreign Plantations, stating that he was in great "miserye, unles God rayes freunds." This seems clear enough

to me thus far, that he was in Ludgate, a poor debtor, who had suffered losses over the seas. My object in explaining this at length is to call your attention to *Old and New London* (Thornbury, vol. i. p. 225). You will see there the statement that a handbill or petition issued by the prisoners of Ludgate, in 1664, with 180 signatures, is now in the collection of Mr. John Payne Collier. It will be of much importance to me to learn if Edward Godfrey's name is attached to the handbill. I really hope much for the information to be derived from this handbill, as it would settle or unsettle the point of his being in Ludgate in 1664. I am given to understand that Godfrey was from Kent.

C. E. BANKS, M.D.
433, Congress Street,
Portland, Maine, U.S.A.



LADY AGNES HUNGERFORD.

Mr. Hardy's article (vol. ii. p. 233) has been read by me with much interest, and I regret that in my researches after the Cotells of former days I have not met with anything that will throw light on who the lady was before marriage with John Cotell, or of the actual social station of the latter. But the following notes, made some years ago, seem to lead to the inference that John Cotell, although inferior in rank to Sir Edward Hungerford, was not his servant, but probably a visitor at Farley Castle at the time of his murder.

The family of Cotell, soon after the Conquest, was seated at Atworth, now called Cottles Atworth, not a dozen miles from Heytesbury, and remained there at least up to 1309, because in that year the name of Richard Cotell appears as a patron of Atworth Chapel. From 1102 to 1327 five knights of that name were in succession lords of Camerton, Somerset, terminating their connection with that place in that year by the presentation of the manor to the Church by Sir Elyss Cottel, Knight, the then possessor, who was also sub-escheator to the King for the county of Wiltshire. A Sir Roger Cotell, Knight, witnessed an inquisition at Melksham in 1275; and another knight of the same family, Sir Thomas Cotell, is described as of Somerset in 1483.

By the inventory of Dame Agnes Hungerford's effects, as set out in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxxviii.), I perceive that some of her plate is marked with *Lyberts* (leopards). This fact leads to the opinion that this plate so marked belonged to her first husband, John Cotell—the crest of the Cotells being a leopard, argent, and would, I presume, thereby place him at least in the social rank of a gentleman. The following abbreviated copy of a will in the Probate Court, Somerset House, seems also to support such an opinion, and to point to Heytesbury as the ancestral home of the murdered man:—"John Cotell. . . . I give my soul to Almighty God, &c.; my body to be buried in the cathedral church of Heytesbury, and I give 6s. 8d. for the fabric of that church." Here follows various bequests, apparently having no connection with his family. Will proved

at Lambeth, 29th May, 1509, by executors Thomas Asheleoke and John Saynsbury.

Probably some further light can yet be thrown on this interesting subject from records of Heytesbury and its church.

W. H. COTTELL.

Brixton, S.W.



ALDFRID, KING OF NORTHUMBRIA.

In the chancel of Little Driffield Church (Yorkshire) is a mural tablet with the inscription, "Within this chancel lies interred the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life January 19th, A.D. 705, in the 20th year of his reign. Statutum est omnibus semel mori." Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw some light on this early interment. The present church is evidently of Norman origin. Was it built on the site of a Saxon monastery as tradition asserts? King Oswy, the father of Alfrid, made a vow that if he defeated Penda he would build and endow twelve religious houses—"Twelve abbeys, with broad lands attached, showed the gratitude of Oswy for his unexpected victory." Plenty of wood and a good trout stream close by would favour the supposition that this church was erected on or near the site of one of the six religious houses founded in Deira (the other six being in Bernicea).

Can any reader of THE ANTIQUARY refer me to any work bearing on this?

J. T. FOSTER.

Springfield House, Little Driffield.



THE BONYTHONS, OF BONYTHON, IN CORNWALL.

Some years ago an Article was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Feb. 1868, p. 179), giving particulars with reference to the Bonythons, of Bonython, in Cury, Cornwall. In that article a number of mistakes appeared. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case this fact is not at all surprising, but the errors should be corrected, as they have been reproduced elsewhere, notably in the Rev. A. H. Cumming's work on "The Churches and Antiquities of Cury and Gunwalloe," published in 1875. The article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* stated that the Bonython family was extinct, and that "the name had been blotted out from the record of human life." That the name has not been so blotted out is proved most conclusively by the signature which is attached to this letter; and as to the other matter, that is equally wrong, my father being at the present time the head of the family. He is the eldest son of the eldest son back to the period when the Bonythons were the occupants of the property in Cury. Although possessed of most incomplete information, both the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the Rev. Mr. Cummings have given some idea of the interesting, not to say romantic, history of "an ancient and powerful family." But there is very much to which they have made no reference. As I have said, it is not astonishing that the family should be supposed to

be extinct. Early in the present century my grandfather, Thomas Bonython, left Cornwall, and went to America, where he resided for many years. He returned to England, but did not stay there long. He proceeded to Australia, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in this colony about twenty years ago. When a lad I was much with my grandfather, and consequently have always been well acquainted with the traditions of the family. These inspired in me a determination to see how far they were borne out by the facts of history, and in carrying out this purpose I have discovered the mistakes to which I am now directing attention, and which I hope, by your kindness, I shall be able to correct.

JOHN LANGDON BONYTHON.

Adelaide, South Australia.



FAMILY AND ARMS OF MAULE.

I find it stated in Perny's *Elements of Heraldry*, published in 1771, that the Maules, formerly Lords Panmure, in the last century, are originally French, and derive their surname from the town and lordship of Maule, in Normandy, where the same arms are still to be seen in the parish church. May I ask whether the statement can be corroborated? The name of Maule was taken by one of the Ramsays, brother of a former Earl of Dalhousie, on inheriting the Maule estates. But I refer to the Maules of the original stock.

In the same work I read: "A man may be degraded for divers crimes, particularly high treason; but in such cases the escutcheon is reversed, trod upon and torn in pieces, to denote a total extinction and suppression of the honour and dignity of the person to whom it belonged." I should be glad to be referred to some example in point.

CURIOSUS.



"GREEN INDEED IS THE COLOUR OF LOVERS."

(iii. p. III.)

Has not Mr. Black left unmentioned a rather important point in his paper under the above title? Green surely is the colour specially appropriated to jealousy, and hence to lovers. Following the lines quoted by Mr. Black from Longfellow's *Spanish Student*, act ii. sc. 3, is the passage:—

"Hyp.—But speaking of green eyes, Are thine green?"

Vict.—Not a whit. Why so?

Hyp.—I think the slightest shade of green would be becoming, for thou art jealous.

Vict.—No. I am not jealous.

Hyp.—Thou shouldst be.

Vict.—Why?

Hyp.—Because thou art in love. And they who are in love are always jealous. Therefore thou shouldst be."

And, again, in *Othello*, Iago says, "O, beware, my lord, of jealousy. It is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock the meat it feeds on."—Act iii. sc. 3.

ALICE B. GOMME.

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(Several items are omitted through want of space.)